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House Group Proposes Slash in Farm Budget; Edison Backs Big Navy

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 30, 1940

House Urged to Cut Roosevelt Farm Estimates

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 20 per cent cut in President Roosevelt's farm appropriation estimates was recommended to the House today by its Appropriation Committee. [Details: Page 2.]

Edison Asks Congress for 'Crushing' Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Advocating approval of the Navy's proposed fleet expansion to cost $1,300,000,000, Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, told Congress today that in view of dangerous conditions abroad he was in favor of providing "crushing weapons with our wealth to protect our wealth." [Details: Page 2.]

Unions Take General Motors Issue to NLRB

DETROIT (AP)—The fight between Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor unions for bargaining rights in General Motors Corporation plants was carried today to a National Labor Relations Board hearing from which may come an order for the largest employees' election ever held by the board. If elections are ordered they will involve some 125,000 workers in General Motors plants throughout the country. Both the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) and the United Automobile Workers (A. F. of L.) have petitioned for designation as bargaining agent for employees.

Coal Shortage Closes Japanese Factories

TOKYO (AP)—Industrial centers of Japan were virtually at a standstill today with a shutdown of electrical power caused by a shortage of coal. Electrical service upon which scores of factories depended was shut off in 14 prefectures including Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto. The wartime burden on railway and shipping lines has caused the scarcity of coal.

Worst Storm in 46 Years Sweeps Britain

LONDON (AP)—A "lost" train arrived from Scotland 28 hours late today as Britain was bogged down by the worst winter storm in 46 years. Although the censor forbade publication of details, Britons knew from the chaotic state of transportation that the storm was widespread and severe. The Government warned people to use coal, gas, and electricity sparingly.

Hull, Lothian Study Plan to Ease Ship Search

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, discussed with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today the possibility of relaxing British restrictions on American shipping, which had led to diplomatic exchanges. The Ambassador said he had discussed the possibility of guaranteeing not to take American ships into British control ports within the combat area forbidden to American ships by the Neutrality Act. No decisions have yet been reached, he said.

The Ambassador said he also discussed the prospect of establishing a British control port in Canada. St. John, New Brunswick, has been mentioned as the most likely port.

Japanese Air Tactics Increase Tientsin Tension

TIENTSIN (AP)—Japanese military planes roaring low over blockaded British and French concessions aggravated tension of the foreign zone surrounded by electrically charged barricades and Japanese sentries. The blockade continued to produce incidents at barricade entrances where sentries prevented all nationalities from taking in food.

Bridges Has Plan for Waterfront Peace

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A formula to insure "permanent waterfront peace" will be submitted to unionists today by Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Longshoremen have invited other unionists to hear the proposal, which Mr. Bridges said would "avoid strikes and stoppages of work" providing employers guaranteed not to attempt to break up unions or deprive them of fundamental gains made in recent years.

State Senator Denied Jobless Compensation

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Referee Samuel Roberts at Erie, Pa., has denied the appeal of State Senator William J. Eroe for jobless insurance payments. Mr. Eroe based his claim on the contention that he was dismissed by the American Cyanamid & Chemical Company, and is unemployed because he already has been paid for his term in the State Senate. Social Security Officials countered that Mr. Eroe still is employed by the Senate, subject to call in special session until the end of this year.

U. S. Envoy Takes Credentials to King Ibn Saud

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Bert Fish, United States Minister to Egypt and the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, sailed from Suez today for Jedda to present his credentials to King Ibn Saud of the Arabian Kingdom. He was received by King Farouk of Egypt prior to his departure.

Fund Tops Halfway Mark With Pledges of $2,590,000

Though expressing disappointment in the speed of the campaign, General Chairman Francis C. Gray announced today that subscriptions to the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund are mounting slowly toward the goal of $4,625,000 which must be reached by Feb. 6. Fund headquarters estimated that $2,590,000 in pledges already have been received.

A contribution of $10 was received from an anonymous subscriber who said, with his grandfather's assistance, he was sending one dollar "for each day of life enjoyed in free America since my birth 10 days ago." This is the youngest subscriber on record.

A Boston bootblack who has contributed to the Community Fund every year since its inception in 1936, doubled his pledge for the fifth year in a row.

He is John Muccio of East Boston who started with 25 cents in first campaign and has pyramided his subscription annually until this year his contribution was $4. John, a senior at East Boston High School, is a member of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation and is appreciative of the opportunity that Fund agency has given him. When he graduates next June he expects to go into the fruit business.

It was announced yesterday that in the Public Employees Division, 21 Federal agencies under the leadership of Col. William J. Blake of the Veterans Bureau, have reached or exceeded 100 per cent of their quota.

Boston public schools to be added to the list of those reaching their quotas were announced as the Henry L. Higginson District School, Roxbury; Charlestown High School; Emerson District School, East Boston; and Gaston District School, South Boston.

It was disclosed at the Monday luncheon that in the Metropolitan Division, headed by R. Ammi Cutter, the Town of Weston was the first to go over the top. The total was 103.6 per cent of quota. In second place was Dover at 93.9 per cent and just a step behind at 93.8 was Walpole.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, speaker at the luncheon, told campaign workers that the hardest work lay ahead.

List of additional subscribers to campaign fund: Page 11.

The World At Your Fireside

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Court Cites Dealers Shy in Milk Pool

New wrinkles in the dairy industry's setup for New England appeared in Federal Court today in the guise of charges by David Greer, Counsel for some 40 small milk distributors, that the Federal milk marketing supervision over this region is "designed to drive the small distributor out of business and create a monopoly."

The charge was made before Judge George C. Sweeney, who called in nine milk dealers today in contempt of court proceedings for failures to comply with Federal marketing agreements calling for contributions to an all-New England milk pool. Some 40 dealers are being held accountable for $500,000 owed to the Government.

Milk Users Train Guns On Price-Fixing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The price-fixing powers of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board were under fire from several sources today as consumers, backed by the Boston City Council and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, called a conference for next Thursday with the view of forming a milk marketing agency to be operated and controlled solely for the benefit of farmers and consumers.

This action announced by the Greater Boston Consumer Committee on Milk in co-operation with the Consumers League of Massachusetts follows closely in the wake of the Boston City Council's order, throwing its full support behind Mayor Tobin's expressed determination to squelch a boost in milk prices proposed by Greater Boston distributors. Increases of this sort have been traditional in Boston markets two to three times a year, attributed by dealers to the variation in seasonal demands for milk and costs of distribution.

Renews Fight

Simultaneously with the calling of the conference, Edward J. Miller of Amherst who spent three weeks in jail last year because he sold milk without a license, renewed his one-man fight against the price-fixing powers of the Control Board which has been attacked on many fronts lately as an agency created for an emergency "that has long since passed."

Mr. Miller's license was revoked by the Board because he is said to have been underselling the minimum consumer price levels established by the Board. He is one of many farmers who claim to be able to sell milk at much less than the prices allowed by the Board and "still make a profit." Rather than push up the price and become a "profiteer" the Amherst farmer has gone to jail and is now giving his milk away free, hoping meanwhile that something will happen in his favor.

At a conference with the Control Board today in Boston, Mr. Miller's request for a renewal of his license to sell milk was refused after his own refusal to sell at the full price required by the State Board's regulations.

The plan of the consumer organizations is to group farmers of the Miller type into a chain of co-operative agencies who will charge the minimum Control Board prices, but will return "excessive profits to farmers and consumers in the form of monthly dividends." As co-operatives, they would be permitted by law to perform that function.

For Several Years

The militant uprising of consumers has been working towards the present climax for several years, augmented here and there by pointed thrusts at the Control Board charging it with a "partisan viewpoint favoring a small class of farmers and some large distributors." Price fixing also brought the charge from consumer groups today that "new methods of producing and distributing milk are being stifled for the protection of vested interests."

The prospects of a price increase to consumers are seen in the movement of farmers to obtain nearly a one-cent boost in their prices per quart on Feb. 1 or shortly thereafter. Since most of the distributors cannot absorb that increase immediately, it is anticipated that the extra burden imposed upon dealers will be passed along to the consumer in whole or in part. Price increases to farmers are gauged by the Federal government through its supervision of a milk marketing pool. Price boosts to consumers are made only on the approval of the state Milk Control Board.

Under consumer-farmer co-operative setups, it is believed possible to demonstrate that "savings can be effected in the costs of distributing and producing milk" the savings to be passed along to consumers.

"Since dealers, tolerating if not supporting resale price fixing, have not undertaken to open up better distribution of milk to consumers, using the paper container, the two to four quart container, the staggered delivery system and other proved methods of distribution," the consumer groups will undertake to work out the problem along their own co-operative lines.

Japanese Urge U. S. Public To Demand Treaty

Agents flood mails with pleas to put profits above morals to force Washington to act.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Japanese propagandist agencies in the United States are appealing over the heads of the American Government to urge the American people to ignore the moral issues of the Sino-Japanese War and to renew the trade treaty which was allowed to expire last week.

Magazines, illustrated brochures and pamphlets which the Japanese are mailing to all parts of the country are advising public opinion that the concern which the United States should have in the Far East is whether its commerce in war supplies to Japan is good business and are counselling against letting any consideration of "ideology" influence "economy."

"From time immemorial," says one of the latest of the Japanese "information" bureau statements, "peoples have traded everywhere with other peoples whose philosophies and habits varied to the extreme. Always they carried on their commerce for the sake of the benefits it brought. In all history, trade has suffered and standards of living have fallen whenever national ideology or politics have been confused with economy.

Warns Against Changes

"In troubled times, there is a special temptation to bend the laws of economics to serve purposes entirely outside of the field of economy. Any tendency to yield to that temptation at this time would be contrary to the best interests of the peoples of the United States."

To persuade Americans that it would be in their interests to encourage Congress and the Administration to renew the Japanese-American commercial pact and oppose any embargo on strategic war materials which Tokyo needs, there are now three main propaganda agencies in different parts of the United States actively engaged in preparing and distributing literature along these lines. Each is called a "Japan Foreign Trade Bureau" and is manned by Japanese representatives and financed by Japanese funds. One is located in San Francisco, another in Chicago, and a third in Houston, Texas.

Much of the material which emanates from these bureaus first go directly to American businessmen specifically engaged in some branch of export or import trade with Japan who, in turn, see that it reaches Government officials and others who may be expected to be more favorably impressed

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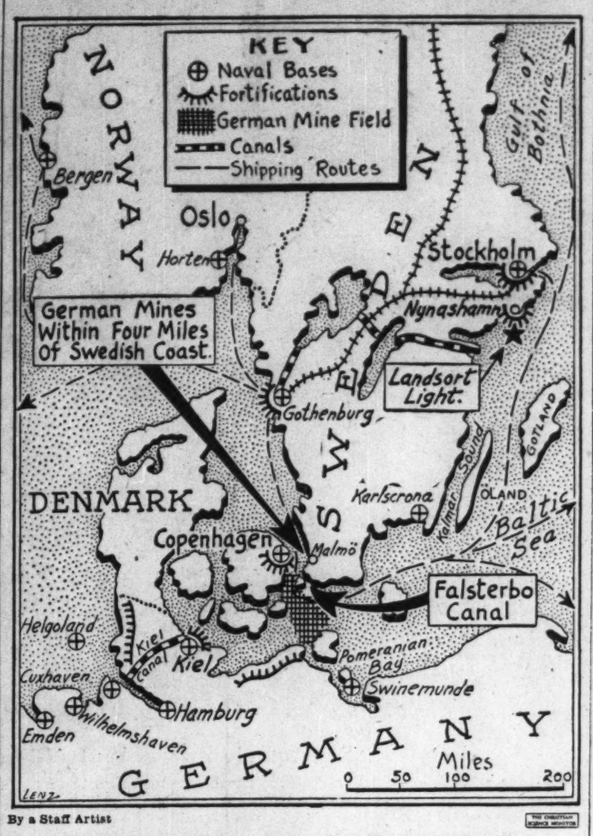
Where Nazis Harass Sweden



By a Staff Artist

Reich Minefield Dislocates Swedish Shipping

Operations of German naval units along the Swedish Coast seriously hamper the latter Nation's efforts to remain neutral. The minefield off Malmö has caused Sweden to plan a new canal.

Sickness Insurance Causes Illness Rise, Medical Data Show

Opposition to compulsory sickness insurance has arisen from many sources since the recent endeavor to introduce it through Federal legislation. While this movement has subsided with pigeonholing of the Wagner national health bill, the issue remains latent. Some of its aspects are discussed in the following article.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Compulsory sickness insurance does not improve the health of the community as indicated in the records of foreign countries, but on the contrary their paternalistic governmental system of general medical care tends to encourage illness and results in a rising rate of recorded sickness and demand for medical service, it is stated by A. M. Simons, author of "The Way of Health Insurance" and member of the staff of the American Medical Association.

It is not merely a case of more persons going to the doctor, although that is a factor, but there are indications that there is an actual increase in illnesses due to the mental effect of insurance and to the fact that under a public insurance system the medical profession finds less time to devote to preventive medicine, Mr. Simons said.

"In every insurance system," he pointed out as one of the conclusions of his book, "there has been a fairly steady increase in the number of persons sick and in the number of days of sickness per capita annually."

First-Hand Study

This investigator, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the A. M. A., has made a first-hand study of sickness insurance in European countries which have long had the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

When Mr. Roosevelt Goes to the Show He Becomes Part of the Show, With the Audience Courteous but Curious

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A chatty letter about Washington this week might begin with President Roosevelt at the theater. He hugely enjoyed the show, "Life With Father" at the benefit performance and so did the audience partly because he was there. On this plane of private affairs nearly everybody likes Mr. Roosevelt. He is human, eager to be amused, and never so happy as when a good joke is directed at somebody, not omitting himself. In this case, he had a good time and so did everyone else.

When a President goes to the theater it is an interesting occasion, anyway, in Washington. The audience frequently knows about it in advance, particularly at the so-called "command performances"—which is the magniloquent title which American producers, amusingly enough have picked up from Europe, for presidentially sponsored benefit shows, and proudly print on the programs.

In this instance Mr. Roosevelt got in a bit before the time for the performance and for some reason the play started right away. This meant an uncomfortable period for the two-thirds of the audience already seated, while the other third struggled through the darkness to find their seats. Finally Clarence Day's red-headed New York family of the '80's emerged victorious, and Mr. Roosevelt led the laughter for the New York show that had been brought down, bag and baggage for a one-night stand.

Courteous but Curious

How does an American audience behave at a "command performance"? Well, it gives the President a little bit of applause when he comes in, and does a good deal of neck-craning and whispering so long as the lights are turned on. The orchestra plays "The Star-Spangled Banner," that is about all the outward ceremony. In this case Mrs. Roosevelt came in first, and the large White House party were seated in a couple of left-side boxes near a convenient alley exit, which enables the Chief Executive to get up and down comfortably and avoid the crowd.

In between acts, people in evening dress in the orchestra and ordinary dress in the balconies saunter over to the right-hand side of the theater in order to take a satisfying look at their President. Americans are a naturally courteous people, but curiosity has to be satisfied, too. The actors make their first bow to the President's box at the encores, but they are careful not to direct their acting too ostensibly at the celebrity which would be embarrassing to anyone seeking relaxation.

In "Life With Father," the irascible figure of the famous Wall Street leader, Clarence Day, a number of times attempts to teach his wife "Vinnie" the advantages of the high tariff, and imprecates against the "Democrats" and "Washington Interference." The audience turned naturally to the President's box on such occasions. They always discovered Mr. Roosevelt leading the laughter. There can be no doubt about the genuineness of this appreciation, either. It is one of the engaging points in Mr. Roosevelt's character that he is constantly trying to get merriment out of life, and generally seems to be having a better time as President than anybody this writer can remember in that burdensome job.

He Just Makes You Like Him

We have watched Mr. Roosevelt's face at many a press conference. If there is the slightest opportunity for a good-natured jest he will take it. His mobile countenance takes or a look of comic surprise, archness, or drollery as the occasion demands. It is hard trying to dislike Mr. Roosevelt on such occasions. Opponents speak warningly of his dreaded charm. His hold on the national imagination undoubtedly rests on this engaging phase of his personality. If he should be retired from office today and eschew politics, he would be one of the best liked and most powerful private figures in America.

Coming down to the point, it seems in keeping with Mr. Roosevelt's Puckish character that he is enjoying this huge spoof on the press and politicians, not to mention the public, in his silence on the third term. Reporters coming back to Washington all say that the public isn't interested in the fortunes of so-and-so as a candidate: their interest is in the third term. Just how aggravating this must be to a political candidate, is easy to imagine. Not in recent history has there been such complete uncertainty over what not one, but both parties will do, as at present.

And this writer believes that Mr. Roosevelt is having the time of his life over the situation. He imagines the President chuckling over his ambiguous role. And it is his guess that Mr. Roosevelt will postpone his pronouncement—and very likely his own decision—till the last possible moment. If that annoys "Burt" Wheeler let us say,—well poor old "Burt"! Thus we can imagine the President speaking.

Mr. Roosevelt should have a niche for himself in history as one of the few men who managed to get some entertainment, as well as a loadful of work, out of the Presidency.

Richard L. Strout

Hitler Insists Britain Brought On Current War

Mine-laying race off Sound by Sweden is watched by Reich—Subs visit shores.

Führer in sudden address marks seventh year of power—Britain blunt of attack.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and Conductor of "This Changing World"

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30—The way in which the Germans have interfered with Sweden's determination to be neutral may be described in comfort from a position outside Sweden. It was difficult at first to get the facts.

But of late they have been made available from several sources, including Allied investigation.

This ease of access to the facts may not be without significance. It may mean that the influential persons in the Allied countries who want to transfer the war to the North are trying to win support for their strategic case by exposing German violations of Scandinavian neutrality.

What is happening in the Sound between Copenhagen and Malmo is of the most interest.

A Mine-laying Race

It will be recalled that in these waters last November, Germans moved their minefield into the fourth mile of the Swedish four-mile limit. The justification was that the Swedes had no right to their historic four miles of territorial water.

In consequence all shipping between the Baltic and the North Sea was dislocated. For the depth in the three-mile limits does not allow for ships of more than a thousand tons to go through.

The result is that big merchantmen bringing in goods from world markets must unload at Gothenburg and distribute their cargo among smaller craft, which can then take the cargo through the Sound to the Baltic ports, including Stockholm.

The Swedish reply was two-fold. First they decided to do a bit of mining themselves within the new three-mile limit. This was aimed at keeping away the prowling U-boats. But the Swedes complain that the Germans have maintained their photographers in the air during the entire mine-laying process.

The object of this German interest would seem to be to ease the task of German pilots inside the Swedish three-mile limit.

Canal to Avoid Mines

Then the Swedes thought they might counter the German mining of the eastern end of the Sound by cutting a canal through the southern tip of Sweden. The object here was to offset unique navigational difficulties caused by the German mine-laying. The tip they called Falsterbo, and the outside reef called for ships to go outside the territorial waters.

This brings them into the German mine area. So as to safeguard their shipping and also to offset to some extent the German grip on the Sound, the Swedes decided to cut a canal through the southern tip of their own territory. With this hope the Swedish boats in the Baltic could stick to their coast line, pass through the canal, and come out in the Kattegat en route to the North Sea.

This canal building has been going on quietly, but energetically, for a month or so and in six months the Swedes say that the canal will be completed.

The Germans, however, seem to have heard of the project even before it was approved. For they had the audacity to tender for the job and the work is now being done under the close inspection of German aircraft.

U-Boats Operate Close

Higher up the Baltic the Kalmar Sound separates Öland Island—not to be confused with the Alands

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

In Finland sensational reports of approaching Finnish victories gave place to accounts of large-scale Russian air raids over Southern Finnish cities. The raids, which began yesterday and continued today, did considerable damage at such centers as Viborg, Hangoe, Abo, and Tammerfors, while some bombing took place around Helsingfors. The Finns claimed to have downed 21 of the 200 or so attacking planes. Altogether 33 cities and towns are said to have been attacked.

On the Western Front, renewed snowfall kept the opposing armies inactive, except for some French artillery fire in the Vosges Mountains. Reconnaissance in the air continued, however, the northeast coast of Scotland being visited by German planes.

Polish atrocities, charged against Germany, continued an issue between the Reich and the Vatican. Further details of a Roman Catholic-compiled pamphlet charged a German effort to "exterminate" Roman Catholic Polish inhabitants. A German protest over previous Vatican radiocasts was rejected by the Holy See on the ground that the statements were not "official."

Britain Attacked

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP) (Via Radio)—Adolf Hitler, accusing England of having waged "most of the wars of this world," today pictured Germany as the principal victim of oppression since the Versailles Treaty was signed.

In a surprise address on the seventh anniversary of his Chancellorship, Herr Hitler reviewed, in sarcastic tone, the fruits of the 1918 armistice.

His listeners jeered the Allies as he said that they, principally England, were repeating all the glowing promises they made in 1918.

"It was the Treaty of Versailles which was to have accomplished all of these improvements," he said. "It was a treaty of innumerable clauses, all of which accomplished just nothing."

For a long time Germany "begged and entreated" her western neighbors for justice, he said.

"Vain" Begging

"But after all, these entreaties proved themselves to be in vain. Then, and then only, did National Socialism originate."

What happened, he said, was that the Allies "soon set about chopping Europe into small pieces."

"A crazy system of reparations was invented and no people ex-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Communism's Loudest 'Foes' Failing to Assist Finland

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 30—Who is supporting Finland in its extremity?

The little Nation is struggling with a foreign invader who bears a Communist label.

Yet, paradoxically of those two European countries which most advertised their opposition to Communism, and who were most active in throttling the Spanish Republic, Germany is aiding Russia almost openly, while the other, Italy, apart from a few volunteers and a small consignment of planes, has so far done little for Finland beyond platonic expression of sympathy.

In other countries it is everywhere the democratic and liberal elements that are most militant in Finland's behalf.

During a recent visit in Northern Finland to newly arrived Swedish volunteers, I ran into a score of men who had fought in Spain on the Republican side.

"We have not changed our conviction," they said in reply to my question. "We have come to Finland to fight for the same ideal—for democracy."

These men had not been Com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

St. Lawrence Pact Being Made Ready

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 30

The draft of a treaty for the construction of a St. Lawrence Great Lakes seaway and power projects is receiving its final touches.

Canada and the United States have not yet agreed upon the treaty, but it was said authoritatively that progress was being made.

Edison Says Conditions Demand Supreme Navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison, advocating approval of the Navy's proposed $1,300,000,000 fleet expansion program, told Congress today that in view of dangerous conditions abroad he believed in providing "crushing weapons with our wealth to protect our wealth."

Testifying before the House Naval Committee, where strong sentiment has developed in favor of trimming the program, Secretary Edison declared that even the expansion which the Navy recommends would provide only "a fair degree of security."

"War is not a sporting event between evenly matched opponents," the Secretary said. "Its aim is to crush the enemy quickly and with minimum loss to ourselves. So I believe in providing crushing weapons with our wealth to protect our wealth."

The Secretary asserted that "if we are not strong, our interests, our treasured liberties and our wealth are almost certain to be targets for nations that may show no regard for treaties or what we consider to be national integrity."

Would Think Twice

"But even predatory nations will think twice before risking conflict with a strong and prepared United States," he continued. "The program I recommend, if authorized, will serve forceful notice on all possible aggressor nations that the United States intends to protect itself and its interests powerfully and effectively.

Demanding an end to what he called the tendency to limit the size of ships to the maximums fixed in now defunct treaties, Secretary Edison said it was "unsound procedure" from a military standpoint.

He explained he had no intention of making any "radical changes" in the size of the two 45,000-ton battleships for which initial funds have been requested in a pending naval appropriation bill. But he declared:

"If it takes 50,000 tons to carry the guns and armor of a battleship—all right, I say. If a heavy cruiser would be a better ship at 14,000 than 10,000, it is folly to impose weakness by unnecessarily restricting tonnage."

21 Against 77 Ships

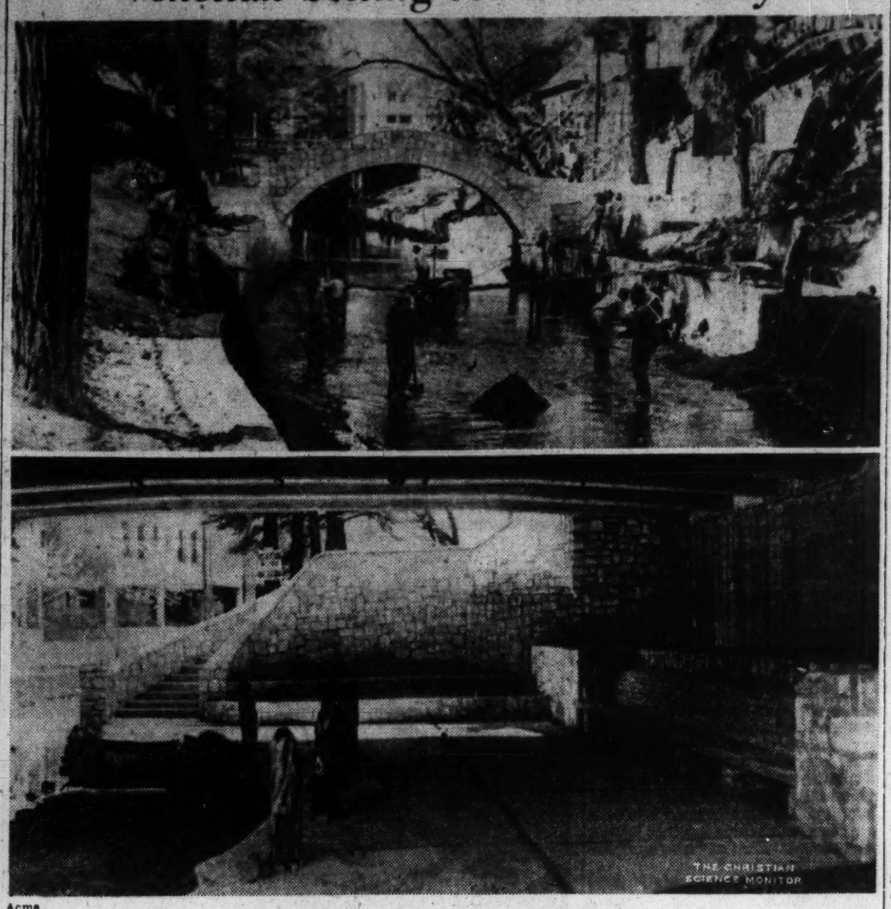
The $1,300,000,000 expansion bill recommended by the Navy would authorize construction of 77 new warships as well as additional airplanes and auxiliary vessels. A two-year program being considered by the Committee would provide for only 21 new warships.

Secretary Edison said it was the Navy's realization of the 1940 situation that "makes us believe that we should start building as promptly and as fast and in as great volume as practicable."

Although he said he deplored the huge expenditures involved, he told the Committee that "defeat would cost us in money alone more than a dozen navies."

"We of this country have been reluctant to admit unpleasant facts about the structure and working of international society," he added, "but we are now disillusioned and alive to the fact that the importance and security of a nation are measured directly in terms of her ability to defend her interests."

Venetian Setting for a Texan City



Acme

San Antonio Dresses Up Its River Front

Under a WPA project San Antonio has begun a long-talked-of plan to beautify the small river that winds through the city. Bordered in spots by skyscrapers, the river banks are being lined with sidewalks and stone walls. The upper view shows men at work digging out the river bed. Below is seen the beautification under the Market Street Bridge. The river is off to the left.

Loan to Finns Is Opposed By Mine Workers

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America today opposed any United States Government loans to Finland.

A resolution adopted at the Union's annual convention expressed sympathy for "heroic Finland and other victims of aggression," but said it would be better policy for this Nation to withhold "any money or participation directly or indirectly in wars in Europe and Asia."

"Peace must be preserved, but Congress should not do anything to involve the United States," the resolution added.

Another resolution condemned what it termed the inefficiency of the Wage-Hour Law and urged larger appropriations to better the Act's enforcement.

Would Restrict Guard

The Union also endorsed a pending proposal in Congress to restrict use of the National Guard in labor disputes.

Before the convention also were 47 resolutions advocating a third term for President Roosevelt, whose New Deal Administration has been condemned vigorously by U. M. W.'s President, John L. Lewis, in the week-old session. Consideration of these is expected tomorrow:

Rampant speculation on what action the convention would take on the proposals, especially since they conflict with Mr. Lewis's stand, preceded the resolutions committee's report.

The U. M. W. President not only predicted "ignominious defeat" for a third-term campaign, but urged his 2,400 delegates from 27 States and Canada to withhold immediate endorsement of a presidential candidate.

Play-Acting Hinted

There were many oldtimers, however, who believed Mr. Lewis, despite his denunciation of the Democratic Party for "breaking faith" with labor, was not terribly angry with Mr. Roosevelt.

They believed their leader still had great admiration for the President and would support him for re-election if the Democrats granted the C. I. O. chief's requests for more concessions to labor.

8hey said Mr. Lewis' third-term pessimism did not preclude a return to the Roosevelt fold. Mr. Lewis, they emphasized, qualified his prediction by saying Roosevelt would be defeated under present conditions.

The situation has confused many Lewis followers. They want to remain loyal to him, yet they say they can't disregard the President's contributions to labor.

Difference Causes Confusion

The confusion has been increased by the third-term endorsements by powerful C. I. O. unions, such as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Typical of the 47 resolutions from nine States was one from Little Short Creek, Ohio:

"Since President Roosevelt did so much good for the working class in this country since he has been in office, we the members of Local Union 4472 think that President Roosevelt should be endorsed for the third term by the convention."

Added Cut in Farm Bill Is Made by House Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—A further great slash in Government expenditures was recommended by the House Appropriations Committee today, and this one in the field of agriculture where pressure groups are strongest in Congress.

The Committee approved a cut of $154,530,000 under what President Roosevelt recommended in the 1941 agricultural bill, a measure which the President had already trimmed enormously before sending to the House. Taken together, if approved by the House and Senate, the agricultural bill will be less than half of this year's appropriation.

The new bill calls for $634,399,000 for the fiscal year starting next July 1. This is a cut of no less than $666,841,000 below spending for the current year, an unprecedented reduction in a key supply bill.

The recommendation of the House Committee which now goes to the House for approval, is made in the face of a declaration by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that the economy drive imperils the farmers' well-being.

The action, if it should be finally approved along with all the other economy cuts recommended in five supply bills so far placed before Congress this year, brings reductions this year to $302,000,000. It is pointed out that this is about two thirds of the $460,000,000 which economy advocates are trying to cut from the budget so as to avoid action on Mr. Roosevelt's request for $460,000,000 in new taxes.

Changes in the Bill

1. No funds for farm parity payments despite Secretary Wallace's recommendation that $212,000,000 be provided. President Roosevelt had not asked for parity funds.

2. No provision for Secretary Wallace's certificate plan for financing farm benefits.

3. No funds for the disposal of surplus commodities. A $72,678,812 item for this purpose was eliminated on grounds the expenditure was not authorized by law. Unless offset by subsequent legislation, this action seemed certain to cripple if not kill, the stamp plan of distributing food to the poor.

4. Provided no funds for operation of the Sugar Act. On a motion by Representative Everett M. Dirksen, a $47,975,000 appropriation for this purpose was stricken by a divided vote of the subcommittee.

5. Eliminated the entire budget provision of $25,000,000 for farm tenant loans. A subcommittee had allowed the item but the full committee removed it.

Observers are sounding their usual note of caution against too early optimism by readers who believe these early cuts necessarily mean a new order of economy in Washington. Many of the big items that have surpassed budget estimates in times past have come after the regular money bills were out of the way by the coalition of different pressure groups.

Many Votes on Farms

In the case of agriculture this pressure drive for farmers is particularly strong. The farm element has the largest group of any single bloc in Congress, the reason for this going deep into the geographical distribution of Representatives and Senators, and the committee organization of Congress.

The $80,000,000 farm surplus item, against which economy attacks are now directed in the bill, carries money not only for export subsidies and promotion of farm sales, but for the expanding food stamp method of relief distribution. The plan is now in operation in 25 cities and was proposedly to be extended to 45. More than 500 towns and cities have applied for this type of relief. Pressure will also be exerted to retain full farm security and farm tenant funds, affected by the new slash.

No provision for parity farm payments was included either in the Roosevelt budget or the bill now approved by the House Committee. Twice the farm pressure group at the last moment—and over Mr. Roosevelt's protest—approved the unbudgeted parity item and made no tax provision for paying it. Mr. Roosevelt reprimanded Congress for its action in his budget message and took the position that Congress owes the Treasury for the funds thus expended.

Drys Increase Their Gains In Local Option Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Dry sentiment is gradually regaining command in different sections of the United States and since the repeal of prohibition the drys have won in 6,950 of 10,800 local option elections, the Anti-Saloon League of America reported in a statement yesterday. In 1939 local option elections were held in 1,800 communities and in 950 of these the vote went against the sale of liquor.

Virtually all of these elections represent clear gain for the temperance forces since nearly all the States legalized liquor sale following repeal. The drys have now begun to reclaim substantial territory for no-license and have settled down to hard, strenuous campaigns to win new territory and to defend that which has already voted no-license, while the efforts of the liquor trade are directed to retaining wet areas and reversing dry votes.

Many Kinds of Vote

"It is not feasible, the Anti-Saloon League explains, to make any statement on the amount of territory now under no-license in the country at large, as could be done prior to 1920, because the questions submitted to the voters vary so greatly. Some votes may be on all forms of license, some on sale of beer only, or on sale of spirits only, sale by the glass, on or off sale of various kinds of liquor.

In some States a vote may be taken annually, in others every two, three, four or five years, with the result binding for that length of time, or until another election is called. Again, local option territory does not represent the only area in which there may be prohibitions or restrictions against license, which may result from special acts of the Legislature or through the enactment of local laws or ordinances.

Beer Situation

Beer receives "most favored nation" treatment, not only from the Federal Government, but from the States. Of the 36 States which permit some form of local option, 14 do not permit a vote on beer at all, or only when the beverage exceeds a certain percentage of alcoholic content. In these 14 States, beer under the stated percentage of alcohol may be sold freely, subject to State laws, and without the right of the citizens to vote against its sale.

Thirty-six of the States have local option in some form, while 12 do not. Six States permit county local option; 13 may vote by counties or some other unit; 15 by municipalities or townships; 2 after special act of the Legislature—Delaware by districts, and Maryland by counties or municipalities.

Federal Inquiry Hinted on Ties Of Radio Priest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The office of United States Attorney here indicated today it would investigate charges against the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic radio priest, on formal complaints submitted by the Jewish People's Committee.

O. John Rogge, Assistant Attorney, refused, however, to disclose the nature of the charges against the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, but said they would be investigated "in due course." It is believed, however, the inquiry will seek light on the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's alleged connection with the "Christian Front" organization, 17 members of which were arrested two weeks ago on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government.

The radio priest, in his regular Sunday broadcast yesterday, said he would welcome an investigation.

Mr. Rogge left here last night to confer with United States attorneys in Chicago and Minneapolis on developments in the "Christian Front" investigation. He will return here on Wednesday.

The 17 "Christian Front" members arrested are charged with plotting to set up a dictatorship in the United States. If convicted, they are liable to six-year sentences and $5,000 in fines each.

Following the arrest of these men, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin issued a statement denying any affiliation with the "Christian Front" and disavowing it. A week later, he described himself as "a friend of the accused" and said that although he did not belong to any unit of the "Christian Front," he did not "disassociate" himself from that movement.

Women's Organizations Appeal For Continued Hull Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Spokesmen for three women's organizations appealed to Congress today to continue the Hull trade treaty program as a means of protecting American trade in a world at war, and of promoting "sane international trade relations" when peace comes.

Mrs. Frederick Beggs of Wycoff, N. J., Chairman of international relations for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told the House Ways and Means Committee that abandonment of the program would require that the United States try to become more economically self-sufficient.

"This will involve a greater amount of governmental control of business, industry and agriculture, thus imperiling our democratic institutions," she said. "This is especially true of agriculture."

The other organizations supporting the trade program today were the National League of Women voters and the Women's National Trade Union League.

Mrs. Beggs testified that if the Trade Treaty Act were allowed to elapse June 12 it would damage the efforts of Pan-American nations to achieve condinental solidarity and stability.

As a member of the minority party, she said, she believed Republicans would err if they made the policy an election issue because they would find many G. O. P. voters supporting the trade agreements.

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin of Washington, First Vice-President of the League of Women Voters, testified:

"We are convinced that our national economy will be best served by retaining the trade program as an instrument to protect our foreign trade in a world at war. We are equally convinced that the best interests of the United States will be served by keeping the program as a means of promoting sane international trade relations when wars abroad end."

Mrs. J. Austin Stone of Washington, representing the Women's National Trade Union League, told the Committee millions of American industrial and farm workers were dependent upon foreign markets and could not be protected by high tariffs. High tariffs do not mean high wages, she added.

Roosevelt Farm Budget Cut 20 Per Cent by House Group

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A 20 per cent cut in President Roosevelt's farm appropriation estimates was recommended to the House today by its Appropriations Committee, raising one of the session's touchiest political issues.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1 Mr. Roosevelt asked an appropriation of $788,929,519 for the Agriculture Department. The Committee trimmed this by $154,530,263, chiefly by slashing $72,678,812 from the surplus commodity disposal item and $47,975,000 asked for the 1937 Sugar Act, and $25,000,000 asked for farm tenant loans.

These and various small cuts added up to the largest reduction made in any single major appropriation measure by the Committee this session—despite the fact that sentiment for farm spending frequently is stronger than that for any other type of expenditure. Congressional leaders characterize a farm appropriation as the touchiest test of an economy movement in Congress.

Retrenchment Necessary

Asserting that no appropriation can ever be said to be wholly adequate, the Committee said in its report to the House:

"The current status of Federal finances has imposed a necessity for retrenchment and the Committee has endeavored to apply the cuts in this bill where they would be the least harmful to the public interest."

The Committee said it had been advised that the regular fund for disposal of surplus commodities—30 per cent of all tariff receipts—would amount to about $100,000,000 in 1941, or about $7,500,000 more than was available this year.

It further explained that it felt it was inadvisable to ask the House to increase this automatic fund, which the Senate last year boosted by $113,000,000.

No Parity Payments

As forecast by farm bloc leaders, the Committee followed President Roosevelt's suggestions by refusing to ask a $225,000,000 appropriation for parity payments. Last year the House also refused to make such a fund available, but reversed itself upon Senate insistence.

The bill contained the usual item of $498,000,000 for soil conservation benefit payments, which have been appropriated annually since the Agriculture Department's crop control programs were initiated.

Other major cuts below the budget estimates recommended were:

Forest service, $4,620,000; cattle laboratory and field studies, $1,020,000; Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, $873,000; Weather Bureau, $605,750; relocation of the nearby Arlington Experiment Farm, $500,000.

Under Budget Estimate

Regarding the overall cuts in the bill, the Committee declared that "in conformity with the general policy of retrenchment of expenditures in the Government establishments, this bill contains a very substantial amount of reduction under the budget estimate.

"Many functions have been eliminated in their entirety and reductions have been effected in the greater portion of the individual items covering the Department's regular activities," it continued.

"It cannot be denied that they will diminish the benefits to agriculture resulting from the various activities under research of the kind which has been provided for in some instances over a period dating back almost to the beginning of the Department."

Forest Budget Cut

Budget estimates for forest protection and management were cut $2,120,485 to $10,000,000, but the Committee explained that the Forest Service would be permitted to reallocate the proposed appropriation without regard to yardsticks set up by the Budget Bureau.

The Committee also chopped $2,500,000 off of budget estimates of $10,000,000 for construction of forest roads and trails. The Committee's report said the reduction would eliminate only proposed new construction of about 245 miles.

'Starving' Ridiculed

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30 (AP)—Any idea that jobless Pennsylvanians "are starving to death is ridiculous," says Howard L. Russell, Secretary of Public Assistance.

The State official made his statement yesterday after Philip Murray, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had declared in a speech at the United Mine Workers convention in Columbus, Ohio, that 666,000 idle residents of the Keystone State were "left to shift for themselves—starving to death."

"At present approximately 38 per cent of the estimated unemployed in Pennsylvania are accounted for by families currently on WPA and State general assistance rolls," Mr. Russell said.

Bricker of Ohio Backs Taft For President to Last Ditch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Ohio's two favorite sons, Senator Robert A. Taft and Gov. John W. Bricker are today walking arm in arm into the midst of the campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. They are two favored and promising politicians with but a single objective: the nomination of an Ohioan.

The full influence of Governor Bricker's visit to the Capital, his conferences with Republican Party leaders, and his address before the Ohio Society here last night were directed in behalf of the ascendant candidacy of his colleague, Senator Taft.

The Ohio Governor, as was expected, frankly and unequivocally gave his support to the Ohio Senator and pledged a "last ditch" fight in behalf of Senator Taft. It was clear that Governor Bricker would make no move to obtain the nomination for himself nor allow his friends to do so so long as there is the least chance of the convention choosing the son of the former President and Chief Justice.

No Mistaking Bricker's Stand

In fact, Governor Bricker contends that he is not "even thinking of the presidency now," but his herculean feat, even if it were possible, does not eliminate him from being one of the leading dark-horse candidates to whom Republican delegates might easily turn in the event of a deadlocked convention. His loyal support of Senator Taft is not hurting his dark-horse prospects.

The Governor stated his position to a conference of Republican members of Congress, repeated it later in chats with Washington political writers and reaffirmed it in his address before the Ohio Society.

"Ohio will go Republican by 200,000 votes," Governor Bricker declared at his press conference, and Senator Taft, who was present, nodded in agreement.

Taft Sees G. O. P. on Upswing

Senator Taft, whose candidacy has been gaining noticeable momentum in recent weeks, and which is now given a new lift by Governor Bricker, has been presenting himself and his views to Republican and independent groups throughout the country, and it is his conviction that out of the 28 States he has lately visited there are only one or two which could be considered doubtful as far as Republican prospects are concerned.

In his speech last inight Governor Bricker disclosed that he intends that "Ohio shall sue the Federal Government for the $1,388,000 of withheld social securities funds which Congress failed to grant over President Roosevelt's veto."

The Social Security Board held up these funds because Ohio had not complied with its terms and Governor Bricker's contention is that now the State has fulfilled the requirements these back funds are legally due. The President vetoed a measure passed by Congress authorizing the repayment. However Mr. Bricker calls it "politics."

Name Plate

CASHTON, Wis. (AP)—Ole Lee has his name on his automobile license plates—upside down. For the third successive year, he has asked the State to give him license number 337-370 which, inverted, spells his name.

S. C. Chief Justice Takes Lower Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA S. C.—Regardless of the fact that his recent elevation to the Chief Justiceship of South Carolina came as a promotion, Milledge L. Bonham accepted the position at a lower salary than he was receiving as an Associate Justice.

Formerly the compensation of all Justices was $7,500 a year, but the General Assembly reduced it to $6,750 several years ago. The salary of a constitutional officer cannot be reduced, however, during the term for which he was elected, and since Judge Bonham was elected as an Associate Justice before the reduction was decreed, he was still receiving the higher figure.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Jersey Candidate Ready for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (R), of Gloucester County, will begin active campaigning early next month for the Republican nomination for Governor, it was announced here. Bi-partisan "deals" will be a major point of his attack.

Mr. Hendrickson announced his candidacy recently, promising a full and frank discussion of issues and voicing confidence of winning both the primary and general elections "with the help of loyal Republicans and independent citizens." Harold G. Hoffman, one-time Governor, is expected to contest with him for the nomination.

"I know the issues of the campaign and shall not shrink from discussing them fully," Mr. Hendrickson said. "I believe I have the experience and the necessary equipment, and I have the will to do a real job for the people of the State. My years in Trenton have taught me where to look for weaknesses in the structure of our Government.

"Each year political chicanery in New Jersey becomes a little more obvious and the bi-partisan combination wrests control of State Government more and more from the hands of the people"

U. S. Visitors

HANKOW, China, Jan. 30 (AP)—United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson on an inspection trip up the Yangtze arrived yesterday aboard the gunboat Luzon for his first visit to Hankow since the city was captured by Japanese in 1938.

Road Builders Study Huge Gadgets Made to 'Move Whatever's Movable'

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Spread over nearly eight acres of floor space at the International Amphitheater here was road building equipment—machines advertised as capable of moving almost everything movable—valued by exhibitors at $5,000,000.

The 300 exhibits were displayed for the opening of the 37th annual convention and road show of the American Road Builders' Association. The organization's spokesmen said 45,000 highway engineers, contractors and officials would attend the five-day convention, with delegations representing all of the United States and 36 foreign nations.

One of the most conspicuous exhibits was a mechanical machine 75 feet long and 15 feet high and labeled "the world's largest excavator." The machine—described as a carryall scraper—weighs 40 tons and gouges up to 55 tons of earth at a single scoop. It is pulled by a 160 horsepower Diesel engine and pushed by a 95 horsepower Diesel tractor, each operated by one man. Its four pneumatic tires are nine feet high and 2½ feet in diameter. The cost of the machine was announced as $35,000.

Charles M. Upham, Engineer-Director of the Association, claimed the convention was the biggest in the country—with indications pointing to a 20 per cent increase over the previous record convention held at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1920.

Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the House Committee on Roads, addressing the association, said the United States plans no great new "military" highways because they are not needed.

"Officials of the War Department have repeatedly informed State and Federal road officials that the highways which must be constructed for commerce and national development will, in general, be identical with those required for military purposes . . ." he said.

"I am afraid, that if any of us try to overplay the national defense angle in an effort to promote some of our pet road projects we will meet with disappointment."

Officials of the Public Roads Administration, the Public Works Administration, the War Department and other agencies of the Federal Government were included among speakers at the gathering.

Farewell to Bill 6261

WASHINGTON (AP) — House members wiped their brows and heaved deep sighs on learning that Bill 6261 had passed.

The House has been considering the measure, which would pay various claims against the Government, since May 25, 1939, consideration, of course, was not continuous.

HOTEL McALPIN

"A Great Hotel"

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Things are booming here — and here is where the "Big Men" of business stay when in New York. Everything is "as they like it". Good, fast service, up-to-date, pleasant rooms, a perfect "heart of the City" location and rates which are sympathetic to the expense account.

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To Monitor Readers

Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests to our growing fold, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns."

Within the hub yet out of the hubbub. One block from 5th Avenue and ever-beautiful Central Park. 5 minutes' walk to Radio City. Cheerful, charmingly furnished rooms from $3 single —$4 double. Write for reservations and a free "Guide-Map" of New York. May we expect you soon?

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68 West 58th St. at 6th Ave.

A. D'Arcy, Manager

Old Homes of Natchez To Open Doors to Public

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Preparations are going rapidly forth in Natchez, Miss., these days for the annual tours to antebellum homes. During the spring, from March into April, Natchez will become a festive city, playing host to thousands of visitors. This time of the year brings forth the azaleas and camellia japonicas in all their glory.

The Pilgrimage Garden Club has announced the dates of March 2 through the 28th as the time when open house will be held in many of the old houses. Tours of various length will be available to all visitors. To complete the tours to all of the houses planned by the Pilgrimage Garden Club requires two days.

The Natchez Garden Club, an entirely separate group, also will hold a Pilgrimage to antebellum houses. The homes visited on this tour will number 20. But in either event, an extraordinary group of homes have been selected for the visitors' delight.

Other spring events which will be held at the time of the Natchez Pilgrimage include the New Orleans Spring Fiesta, March 3 through the 11th, the Mobile Azalea Trail and Bellingrath Gardens, and Laurel Chemurgic and Garden Trek, Laurel, Miss., March 2 through April 7.

* * *

Alabama's State advertising campaign is paying dividends. Hotels report tourist travel 25 per cent ahead of any former years. The burden of the Alabama campaign, in which $40,000 is being spent annually, it to induce Florida-bound tourists to stop and tarry awhile before proceeding on their journey. It has been estimated that the average tourist spends $7 daily.

* * *

As soon as the ground is workable under 50 inches of snow that blankets the easterly slopes of Vermont's Mount Mansfield, construction will begin on what is claimed will be the world's largest chair lift, 2,030 feet and costing $87,000. The lift, capable of handling 203 passengers an hour, will be suspended from 23 steel towers It is expected that the lift will be completed by next October.

* * *

Substantial reduction in all its Caribbean and West Indian cruise fares have been announced by the United Fruit Company. W. M. Penick, Passenger Traffic Manager, in making the announcement, said that "we are trying out a plan so that the tourist, business man, and manufacturer can travel on our ships at greatly reduced fares because, we believe, it is much easier to do business with friends." The new schedule became effective Jan. 27 from all ports of the United States to the Caribbean and West Indian countries which are far removed from the tribulation of war-ridden zones and make winter vacations in the tropics safe.

* * *

The new streamliner "400" of the Chicago & North Western Line, famed for its high speed, comforts, and luxury, is slashing another 15 minutes off its running time between Chicago and the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

* * *

Few sights anywhere in the Americas are more picturesque than the curious San Blas Islands, just a few hours from Colon, in Panama. Rising out of the ocean like enormous emeralds, with giant palms bending under the weight of coconuts, the islands have a storybook atmosphere reminiscent of the South Seas. The natives leave their crude palm-thatched huts and paddle forth in dug-out canoes to greet new arrivals. These islands may easily be reached this winter for the Panama Line has scheduled a series of cruises which put into this port.

Scene at Natchez, Miss.
One of the spectacles enacted during the "Pilgrimage"

President Asks $7,500,000 For Hospital Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Withholding his support from the far-reaching Wagner national health bill, President Roosevelt today recommended to Congress the appropriation of $7,500,000 to $10,000,000 for construction of low-cost hospitals in needy areas of the country which are now unable to provide them.

The President's plan is for the Federal Government to bear the full cost of building the proposed hospitals and to select sites where public or private institutions are not available.

"In many areas present hospital facilities are almost nonexistent. The most elementary health needs are not being met," Mr. Roosevelt said.

It has been made clear at the White House that while the President is not critical of the Wagner bill in principle, he is not prepared to put the support of the Administration behind it at the present time, particularly because it would eventually cost the Federal and local governments $1,000,000,000 or more annually.

Mr. Roosevelt chose the occasion of his birthday to send this message to Congress on a subject which always has had his active support, national health. So desirous was he that his message should be his contribution to the White House birthday celebrations that he worked until nearly midnight completing the draft and sent it to Capitol Hill at noon despite the fact the Senate was not in session. It was read in the House.

The hospital building program, as outlined by the President's message, involves no element of compulsory medicine and is not intended to operate in any way in competition with private medical practice. Communities designated for their construction will be called upon to guarantee to staff and maintain the hospitals up to standards set by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and an advisory council to be named.

Simple Structures

The program calls for simple, functional structures, utilizing inexpensive materials and construction methods. Facilities of the Federal Works Agency would be utilized in the planning and the execution of the projects and operation would be a local financial responsibility.

"This is not an ambitious project," Mr. Roosevelt said in his message. "This principle should not be extended to Government gifts to communities which are financially able to build their own hospitals. It is an experiment in the sense that the Nation will gain much experience by undertaking such a project.

"I am confident that even this limited undertaking will bring substantial returns in the saving of lives, rehabilitation of workers, and increased health and vigor of the people.

"At the very least it will save lives and improve health in those parts of the Nation which need this most and can afford it least."

The President estimated that with the assistance of the Works Projects Administration the cost of building and equipping the proposed hospitals could be kept to between $150,000 and $200,000 and that the recommended appropriation would, therefore, provide 50 such buildings.

This hospital building program is not looked upon by the President as in any way a substitute for the more ambitious Wagner measure but is more in the nature of an interim step delaying action on the larger project until a more propitious time. The Wagner bill was in part the outgrowth of the work of the Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities and Mr. Roosevelt informed Congress in his message that he has asked this Committee to continue its studies.

Lightning Plays Strange Pranks

Westinghouse

William E. Berkey
Westinghouse researcher studies route of artificial lightning through an arrester.

Detoured Lightning
3,000,000 volts smash transmission pole and are sidetracked to the ground.

Lightning Uses Electric Eye to Open Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29—William E. Berkey, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in the course of routine investigations of lightning effects upon an electric power system has discovered that lightning generates an ultra short-wave radiation which it uses to open its path to the ground through a lightning arrester.

Discussing the mechanics of the operation of lightning with a group of Natural Science Editors and Writers from all over the country, here for the initial testing of the Research Laboratory's new pear-shaped "atom-smasher" or electrostatic generator, company officials declared that what Mr. Berkey found concerned the generation of ions or charged particles in the air space separating the electrodes of a spark gap inside a lightning arrester. This radiation lowers the gap's resistance to the flow of electricity.

According to Mr. Berkey it acts as a trigger to start the lightning surge jumping across the gap toward the ground. In the engineering slang it makes the gap "fast," thinking of speed in terms of fractions of a millionth of a second.

It means that engineers can now control and increase the intensity of this radiation and can thus improve the spark gaps of our lightning arresters, particularly those used in connection with expensive electric power systems. The radiation is found to be near the soft X-ray region of the spectrum, with a wave-length of approximately 1,000 angstroms as compared with 5,000 angstroms for visible light. (An angstrom is a unit of measurement so small it takes 254,000,000 of them to make an inch.)

Short wave radio power which travels through the air at several million cycles a second appears to be loafing compared with the frequency of the new radiation which vibrates one quadrillion times a second. Because this radiation is absorbed in a few centimeters of air, it has escaped earlier discovery.

Electrical engineers have known for more than 40 years that a higher voltage is required to break down the air insulation between the electrodes of a spark gap in the dark than in daylight, that the ultraviolet radiation in light eliminates so-called high impulse breakdown voltages. However, lightning arresters have been functioning effectively during the past 15 years without high impulse breakdown voltages although their porcelain housings shut out all light. Mr. Berkey's discovery of the high frequency radiation provides the reason.

The spark gap of an arrester is not unlike the spark plug in an automobile. The air between the two electrodes provides perfect insulation against the flow of electricity—up to a certain voltage. Then in the space of a hundredth-of-a-millionth-of-a-second the gap becomes a perfect conductor and will pass great quantities of electricity at very low pressures.

The function of a lightning arrester is to detour a surge of lightning to the ground and prevent the normal voltage in a power system from following in the wake of the lightning voltage. This is accomplished by a series of short spark gaps and a composition block which acts like a safety valve on a steam boiler, working only during an emergency.

The spark gaps permit vast amounts of current (the rate of flow of electricity) to pass. The same gaps however, erect a barrier against the flow of the normal power line current. In the second line of lightning defense, the composition block resists the flow of current at relatively low voltages, but permits the high currents of lightning to pass harmlessly to the ground.

View as to Atom

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30 (AP)—Dr. E. U. Condon, Associate Research Director for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., says it's out of the question to look to atomic study with the hope of harnessing the atom's energy for a power plant.

This statement was made yesterday in displaying to natural scientists the newest atom smasher, a 65-foot high pear-shaped electrostatic generator.

One Air Line Invites Patrons And Employees as Part Owners

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Airways today have the opportunity—missed by some other means of transportation yesterday—of building their financial structures in a way which will cement the interests of patrons, employees, and stockholders, T. E. Braniff, President of Braniff Airways, Inc., believes. Putting his belief into practice, Mr. Braniff has inaugurated a policy of employee and customer participation in ownership of his concern.

"It has seemed to me," he said, in discussing the matter, "that many of the misfortunes of other forms of transportation in the past have been due to the fact that ownership has been scattered among a vast group of stockholders without reference to any geographical or other interest they may have in the property, except the dividends the stock may pay or the speculative phases of the investment."

The best plan in Mr. Braniff's opinion, is "to have the property owned by employees of the company and by the people who live along the line, to whom the company must inevitably look for its patronage and support."

The capital stock of Braniff Airways, Inc., consists of $750,000 and is fully paid, according to Mr. Braniff. "I own personally and am selling under this plan 13,315 shares," he said.

"As an initial gesture I have invited individuals of outstanding influence and character in the communities served by us" to purchase "100 shares, no more, no less" at $27 per share. These men, he continued, "have enough experience and enough intelligence to be able to see that the company's affairs are conducted in the interests of the shareholder, and they have enough public spirit and interest in their own communities to see that the company's affairs are likewise being conducted in the interests of the public." Other stock is being made available to employees who wish to purchase it.

The Braniff routes run from Chicago into the Southwest.

'Flight Ray'

Among several notable developments reported at last week's annual meeting of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences at Columbia University, was the "flight ray" which has been worked out by engineers of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. A single cathode ray tube, like the screen of a television set, takes the place of numerous dials and recorders on a big transport plane, and tells the pilot all he needs to know about where and how he is flying—even in thickest weather.

A tiny silhouette of a plane is painted at the intersection of horizontal and vertical lines marked on the luminous screen. Thrown on this screen by the cathode ray—controlled by the various instruments—is another pair of crossing lines and a circle, which move according to the behavior of the ship.

When the moving lines coincide with the fixed ones, the plane is flying on its course. If they climb, the ship is climbing—if they swing to the left, so is the ship, and so on.

For "blind" flight or landing on a beam, the fixed plane silhouette must be kept in the center of the moving circle. The Sperry engineers reported that 200 such blind landings have been made at Indianapolis already, with complete success.

Lift Trebled

In another paper presented at the Institute, Prof. E. A. Stalker, head of the Department of Aeronautical Engineering at the University of Michigan, described a system which, he reported, had been shown to treble the lift of airplane wings—thus making possible either reduction of wing area and considerable increase in speed, or retention of wing area and reduction of landing speed by almost 50 per cent.

The system depends on the sucking away of "dead" air from the top of wing surfaces through narrow slits about 70 per cent of the distance back from the leading edge. A blower draws this air through the slit and sends it out through the trailing edge.

Spanish Officers Get German Cross

MADRID, Jan. 30 (AP)—On order of Adolf Hitler, the German Ambassador to Spain, Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, yesterday conferred the Grand Cross of the German Eagle upon 11 high-ranking officers for distinguished service in the Spanish Civil War.

Those decorated were Col. Juan Beigbeder y Atienza; Generals Juan Yague, Agustin Munoz Grande, José Varela, Juan Vigon, José Moscardo, José Millan Astray, Andrés Saliquet, and Alfredo Kindelan, and Admirals Juan Cervera and Manuel Moreno.

Roosevelt to Appear In 'Latin-American' Way

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt is having his portrait painted the "Latin American way." Esteban Valderrama, Cuban painter and Cuban National Academician, spent an hour and a half at the White House Jan. 29 sketching in the first rugged lines of that Roosevelt profile.

United Airlines' Pacific Base Being Shifted to San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — When a nationally known firm moves a $502,000 annual pay roll—including some 250 employees, and their families—into a community, that's news!

This is exactly what United Airlines is doing in moving its Far Western operations base from Oakland Municipal Airport across San Francisco Bay to this City's Airport. Major reason for the move is given by S. V. Hall, Manager of Operations for th Western Division of United Airlines, as "need to consolidate the duplication of activities at Oakland and San Francisco, economy, increased efficiency of operations and, particularly—improved service to a majority of United's passengers."

Oakland, however, does not stand to lose as much as might be thought at first glance. United has announced it will maintain its world-recognized Boeing School of Aeronautics at the Oakland Airport. More room at the Oakland airport means there will be additional space for expansion of the school's activities. At present 275 students are attending Boeing School six dnys a week, and 250 Civil Aeronautics Authority students three nights a week; a total of 525 students.

Furthermore, the 20-year lease signed by United with the City of San Francisco at a final rental figure of $130,000 will not preclude the future use of Treasure Island—present site of the Golden Gate International Exposition—as a Bay Area airport.

It is pointed out by E. G. Cahill, Manager of Public Utilities for the City and County of San Francisco, that the proposed Treasure Island Airport could not possibly be used for two or three years anyway, due to the "Fair in Forty" and the necessity to widen and elongate the Island to give greater landing and take-off space.

Mr. Cahill also showed that the $350,000 to be spent by the City for improvement of the present San Francisco Airport comes from the $2,850,000 bond issue voted by the electorate for enlargement of the field's facilities. He said the City would appropriate this $350,000 for construction of a large hangar, and an office building, shops, dispatching quarters, meteorology bureau—all for United.

The money would be appropriated, Manager Cahill stated, because of the obvious benefit the City of San Francisco would receive from the heavy United Airlines pay roll which would be spent in this community.

The transfer will be made as soon as the shops, office building, hangar, and other equipment are installed.

Resources Agency Indorsed by Chamber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States recommended today that a Federal agency be established to co-ordinate projects for the development of natural resources.

A report approved by the organization's Board of Governors said that while "the proposed agency would not be a continuation of the National Resources Planning Board, for which Congress has so far refused any appropriation for next year, it would exercise certain functions of the latter agency."

The report also recommended the State compact plan, rather than Federal legislation, to control oil production.

It opposed pending legislation providing Federal control of safety measures in bituminous coal mines.

Canadian Labor Asks Munitions Be Nationalized

OTTAWA (CP)—Nationalization of munition plants was advocated Jan. 27 in a memorandum submitted to the Dominion Government by the all-Canadian Congress of Labor.

"It is felt that if there is any one industry more than another that should be nationalized, it is the munitions industry. since it is intolerable that profits should be made out of the necessities of wartime," the memorandum stated.

The Congress re-stated its policy regarding many labor problems and called attention to the fact that British wartime regulations have been amended "so as to preserve practically unimpaired the right of free discussion and the right of labor to organize and take strike action."

"It is submitted that the Canadian regulations should be similarly amended, since in their present form they curtail civil liberties to an extent which appears to be far beyond that necessitated by the war."

The Congress said it opposed railway amalgamation and urged that an unemployment insurance scheme be introduced soon.

Renewal of St. Lawrence seaway negotiations "is of special concern to railway and other workers associated with the Congress," the memorandum said. "It is felt that this huge undertaking, with its important international aspects and the Federal and Provincial interests involved, should be given careful study by the Governments concerned and that no action should be taken until the project has received unmistakable approval by the Canadian people."

First All-Australian Auto To Appear Under a Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—This city is to be the site of an automobile factory where a subsidiary of Australian Consolidated Industries, Ltd., will produce the first all-Australian car, with the assistance of a Commonwealth engine bounty. Production is expected to begin about the middle of 1941.

The Commonwealth Government recently decided to grant a bounty of £30 an engine so as to assist the foundation of a complete automobile industry and granted a monopoly to Consolidated Industries to undertake the formation of a £1,000,000 company to take advantage of its offer.

Bounty Fund Over £1,000,000

More than three years ago the Lyons Government built up a fund to provide bounties for vehicles made here. That fund now amounts to more than £1,000,000. The present Government, headed by Robert G. Menzies, proceeded to complete the plan under powers granted to it by the wartime National Security Act.

Australian Consolidated Industries was formerly Australian Glass Manufacturers, Ltd.

From making merely glass bottles, the company branched into all forms of glass manufacture, and then into various forms of engineering and plastics manufacture. Its capital grew to more than £3,000,000, and it is now one of the half-dozen industrial leaders of Australia.

About 6,000 men will be required for the new industry, but that number will be increased by from 4,000 to 7,00 additional workers who will obtain employment indirectly in a large number of factories making component parts.

In the meantime, inquiries for equipment are being made in New York by Arthur E. Smith, a Director of Australian Consolidated Industries and a brother of W. J. Smith, who was largely responsible in organizing and building up the glass concern. He has been in the United States for several months. His inquiries indicate that suitable plant to equip the Australian factory is obtainable in America. It includes a quantity of machine tools which it is almost impossible to purchase in England.

Equipment Ready in August

It is estimated that the plant will reach Australia by August, 1940, and that the factory should be in operation by July, 1941. Licenses to make standard chassis and engine parts may be purchased in the United States, permitting production to begin much sooner than would be the case if all the component parts had to be designed in Australia.

There has been considerable criticism of the Government's plan. Most vociferous was that of established importing and distributing automobile interests. This was natural, because their market must be disturbed by the newcomer and prices and profits will probably have to be cut to meet the Australian car's competition. Opposition to the plan has been as intense from importers of British cars as that from importers of American and Canadian cars.

This class of opposition could naturally be expected, but apart from it, there has been criticism on the ground that the Government should not have granted a monopoly and that it should have launched its project in another way than under the cloak of the National Security Act. There is also criticism that the Government, although giving tremendous assistance to the new industry, has taken no step to limit the company's profits.

Despite this expressed criticism, the new company will find tremendous patriotic support from the Australian public, which will back it in a practical way if the company delivers a product approximating in price, performance, and quality any of several popular American types.

Canadian Fliers Get Overseas Insignia

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 (CP)—A sky-blue shoulder insignia, bearing the single word "Canada," identifies members of the First Royal Canadian Air Force Squadron to go overseas.

Members of No. 110 Army Co-operation Squadron, which will carry out aerial reconnaissance for the First Division, have received their uniforms for service abroad. They are similar to the regular R.C.A.F. uniforms but bear the new shoulder insignia.

Edward S. Harkness

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Edward S. Harkness, who passed on here last night, never made a public speech or gave an interview although he donated $100,000,000 to various causes and educational institutions.

The fortune of Mr. Harkness, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, stemmed from that of his father, Stephen V. Harkness, whose early partnership with John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in founding Standard Oil brought millions to the family.

He was inherently shy, and many of his philanthropies were kept in deepest secrecy.

Mr. Harkness made almost a business—but an extremely quiet one—of philanthropy, keeping a staff of secretaries to hunt out new and deserving outlets for his wealth.

He gave approximately $25,000,000 to Yale University, his alma mater; nearly $12,000,000 to Harvard; $11,000,000 to Columbia; $1,000,000 to the New York Public Library and smaller sums to scores of smaller colleges in many states.

Associates said his bequests, spread over the vast field of charity, education and civic enterprises, ran more than $100,000,000—all inspired by philanthropic interests engendered by his mother, who herself gave away $30,000,000.

He was a Director of the New York Central Lines, the Southern Pacific Company, and many more railroad and transportation companies.

One of his larger gifts was $10,000,000 to found the Pilgrim Trust for "promoting the future well-being of Britain by helping the country's present needs."

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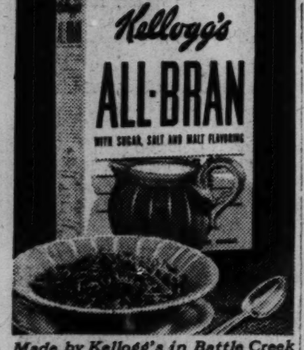

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

P. R.: A Voting Method That Promises Much

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Last week, when we ran a page on the City Manager Plan of government, we noted that in the final analysis the success or failure of the plan depends directly on the voters, since they must elect the city council which, in turn, employs the city manager.

"A Firesider from out West immediately asked if we hadn't heard about Proportional Representation—known as 'P. R.'—the voting device which assures cities of having good councils and which, therefore, is a natural twin to the City Manager Plan. So having started with Twin Number One, we decided to complete the discussion by taking up Twin Number Two—which makes up our subject today."

Question: "I've heard quite a lot about this P. R. idea, but am I mistaken in thinking that it has a lot of faults, despite its good intentions?"

Answer: "It has been criticized. New York's famous Park Commissioner Robert Moses described its use in his city as 'grotesque,' adding, 'It took many days after the election to count the votes. All kinds of queer and potentially dangerous groupings and alliances resulted. There was a manifest tendency toward racial, religious, professional and other minority voting.'

"On the other hand Mr. Moses' boss, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, retorts that P. R. produced a city council in New York that has been alert and able in watching the executive and his administration. Then again, only this week the Saturday Evening Post in an editorial scores P. R. as a failure in New York and Cincinnati, holding that it is all a big mistake, something that can be manipulated by political machines almost as easily as the present ordinary voting systems.

"But if that comment impresses you then listen to Murray Seasongood, who was one of the prime movers in the famous Cincinnati reform that has continued nearly two decades, refer to Proportional Representation as the one thing which permitted the hiring, and retaining, of such outstanding City Managers as Clarence Dykstra and Col. S. C. Sherrill."

Question: "Say, I never heard of anything with a name like Proportional Representation start such a fiery discussion. What is it that causes such a furore?"

Answer: "P. R. is a method of voting, the principal angle of which is that instead of marking an X after the name of the one candidate you want to win, as you do now, you also indicate by numbers your second, third, fourth, etc., choices. The mechanics of this idea are shown on the adjacent art page."

Question: "Assuming P. R. assures the election of the candidate desired by the actual majority, what else does it do?"

Answer: "It stymies some of the best laid political schemes for splitting votes, padding ballot boxes and gerrymandering wards."

Question: "That Moses charge is interesting. Does P. R. tend to encourage voting by races and creeds, for example, rather than by political parties?"

Answer: "That charge cannot be proved conclusively—but assuming that it is true, the question arises whether that in itself is so bad. After all, a Democracy is composed of many elements and as a matter of practical fact a lot of our voting today is on the basis of race, creed, etc., even if it is forced to go through the channel of a political party."

Question: "Couldn't the effect of that preferential system be offset if a political machine instructed all its voters to make only one choice? That looks like the real weakness to me."

Answer: "Various schemes like that have been tried. In Cincinnati they are not considered successful, yet in New York some people think that Tammany has been able to win more than its just proportion of votes by concentrating its bolloting on two or three candidates. The P. R. experts maintain it is a mathematical impossibility to 'stack' a P. R. election that way."

Question: "How about the criticism that it takes too long to count the ballots?"

Answer: "In Cincinnati it takes ten days—in New York three weeks. If more people counted this could be cut down. Also there is a machine about ready for the market which will be able to count so fast it can cut down counting to overnight.

"After the long time taken to build up an election, there seems to be nothing really vital to be lost in a counting delay. As Mayor La Guardia states: 'Is it not better to take a long time to count the ballots in the light of day, where everybody can see the ballots and get an honest count, thus carrying out the wishes of the people, rather than to get a quick and dishonest count just to please the political bosses?'"

Question: "Were the results of the recent New York City election considered a fairly good cross section of opinion?"

Answer: "This is what the National Municipal Review has to say about them: 'The results . . . were much more closely proportional than any in recent years under the old plan.'"

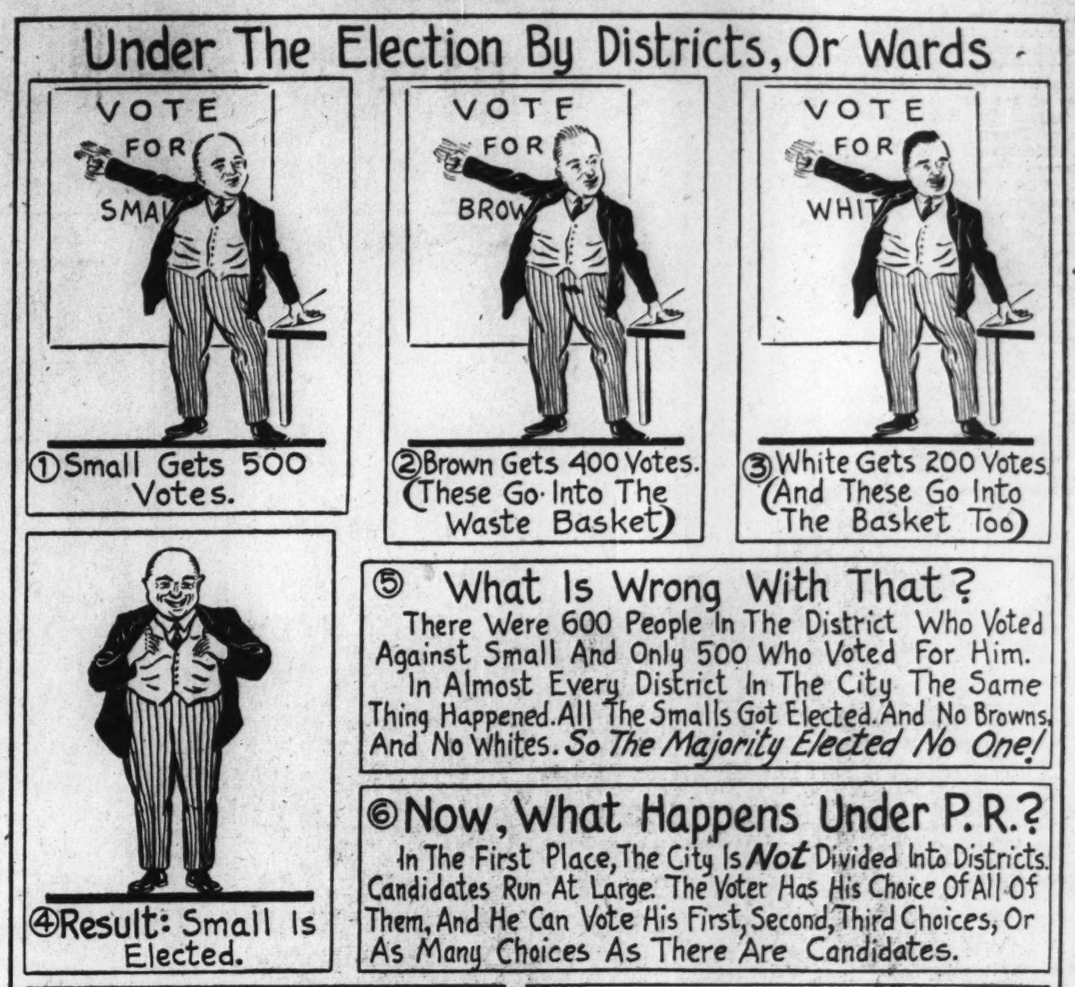
Question: "Does P. R. help in getting better men into office?"

Answer: "Since it is designed to outwit the schemes of professional politicians it tends to encourage a higher type of man to run for the city council. A business man might well hesitate to enter a race against a political machine candidate in an election stacked the machine's way, but he would feel he had a chance in an honest contest.

"But I see my time is up, so let's turn to our guest, Robert R. Mullen of the Monitor headquarters staff, and we'll have him tell us first hand about New York's fiery Mayor La Guardia's sponsorship on P. R.—on Page 383."

Fold on this line

The A B C of P. R.


Under The Election By Districts, Or Wards
VOTE FOR SMA
①Small Gets 500 Votes.
VOTE FOR BROW
②Brown Gets 400 Votes. (These Go Into The Waste Basket)
VOTE FOR WHIT
③White Gets 200 Votes (And These Go Into The Basket Too)
④Result: Small Is Elected.
⑤ What Is Wrong With That?
There Were 600 People In The District Who Voted Against Small And Only 500 Who Voted For Him. In Almost Every District In The City The Same Thing Happened. All The Smalls Got Elected. And No Browns. And No Whites. So The Majority Elected No One!
⑥Now, What Happens Under P. R.?
In The First Place, The City Is Not Divided Into Districts. Candidates Run At Large. The Voter Has His Choice Of All Of Them, And He Can Vote His First, Second, Third Choices, Or As Many Choices As There Are Candidates.
⑦Your Ballot Looks Like This—
When You Receive It.
JOHN WHITE
ADAM BROWN
THOMAS HALL
MARY JONES
ANN ROSS
HARRY SMALL
After You Vote.
JOHN WHITE 4
ADAM BROWN 1
THOMAS HALL 2
MARY JONES 5
ANN ROSS
HARRY SMALL 3
⑧ If Your First Choice Is Beaten, Your Second Choice Vote Will Be Counted; If Your Second Choice Loses, Your Third Choice Will Be Counted. Or If Your First Choice Has Enough Votes To Be Elected Without Yours, Your Vote Will Be Counted For Your Second Choice, And So On.
LENZ

By a Staff Artist

A System That Aims to Thwart Minority Rule

Political bosses, dominant in many cities and powerful in the affairs of states, find it rough going when Proportional Representation is introduced. For P. R. aims to tell what the people want, not what the bosses want. It is said to conform more closely than any other system of voting to that democratic dictum of Abraham Lincoln: ". . . government of the people, by the people, and for the people . . ." which is the goal of American society.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

A Ride With La Guardia

By Robert R. Mullen

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York has a limousine, which, among other gadgets—including a two-way radio over which he receives reports of big fires and police raids—has an electrical dictating machine. He likes to swoop out of his apartment, lunge into his car, thrust himself into the deep rear seat, push his black hat back from his brow, yank the mouthpiece to his lips and dictate a record for a secretary to transcribe later.

He writes speeches in this manner, and notes, conserving time as he dashes from one appointment or corner-stone laying to another. He talks low, as a rule, and steadily. When he is particularly emphatic—or, rather, more emphatic than the usual La Guardia high norm of emphasis—it is a likely guess he is dictating a defense of Proportional Representation. P. R. is something he likes, and Mr. La Guardia has a way of putting his heart and soul into what he likes.

If you had been riding out to the airport with him one day not long ago, and had asked him for a few words in behalf of Proportional Representation, you might have heard him dictate: "The only difference between Proportional Representation and the old system of election is that it gives every minority of voters within a city proper representation in the legislative branch of its local government. The matter seemingly cannot be discussed on its merits. Therefore, the opposition resorts to ridicule, exaggeration of facts and misstatements."

New Way of Voting

By this time you will have concluded that P. R. is a new way of voting, and that it has both friends and enemies. As a matter of precise fact, P. R. is not especially new. It has been used in public school elections in some parts of England for years, but was only put down in a text, with directions and explanations, about half a century ago by a London barrister, Thomas Hare.

In the majority of American cities today, members of the city council are elected from wards or districts. In each of these wards it is not unusual to find a fairly strong political machine, frequently tied in with the big city-wide machine. Through city workers, party members, fraudulent voting lists, or other means, this group has control of a certain minimum number of votes. By splitting any opposition that arises—this can be done by entering another candidate with a name similar to the dangerous interloper, as well as by other ways—the machine bloc can be depended upon to retain the ward control.

If this is done in sufficient wards, opposition is put down, the machine rules supreme. Take New York. Before P. R., Tammany had roughly half the votes in town, but through manipulation of their ward machines they were able to capture 99 per cent of the council seats. The large Jewish, Italian, Negro and other divisions of the City's democracy were left with meager representation.

P. R. in New York

Then came P. R., which (1) eliminated all wards so a Negro living near the Battery could vote for a Negro for City Councilor as readily as could a Negro in Harlem, if he cared to, and (2) gave each voter opportunity to mark his first, second, third, fourth, even tenth or fifteenth choice, if he wanted to.

This is to say that if your first choice can't win, or has already enough votes to assure election, your ballot will be credited to your second choice; if your second choice, in turn, doesn't need your vote it will be transferred to your third choice, or to your choice that needs it. Thus, while your vote is actually credited to only one candidate, it goes where it will do the most good. You are bound, almost, to help elect someone, hence to have representation.

This procedure has a far-reaching result. You will remember, of course, that in Early America towns were governed by Town Meetings. Every eligible citizen had representation, because he went to the meeting and represented himself. As the towns grew larger it obviously became impossible for every citizen to pack into a meeting, hence they turned to the device of electing representatives for every so many citizens.

A Mathematical Device

The objective was to elect a body of reduced size but still representative of the thought of the whole community. But affairs got pretty much away from that ideal, as you can see, when a minority of machine-controlled voters could dominate a city council. P. R. is simply a mathematical device which, when properly applied, produces a council that exactly represents each sector of thought in proportion to its numerical relation to the whole community.

Thus, in a P. R. council you have a small-sized, flexible cross-section of the opinion, aspiration, civic morality, and honesty of the whole community. That this is considerably higher in the level of human thought than a machine dominated council goes without saying.

Such a council may, as in the case of New York, act as an effective unit in examining the functions of a strong mayor; or it may, as in Cincinnati, be entrusted with the responsibility of employing and directing the City Manager.

P. R., it becomes apparent, tends to prevent landslides, that is, complete turnovers in local government. There will be changes under it, but not the exaggerated ones that often characterize elections. Government, therefore, has a continuity that is frequently lost under the Mayor-Council set-up.

Fold on this line

P. R. Defined

Here is a primer explaining and defining Proportional Representation in simple terms:

Definition: P. R. is a system of voting which gives each group of like-minded voters the same share of representatives elected that it has of the total votes cast.

Important: Because P. R. insures a high type of Democracy in local government. Under a Democracy the majority rules; but it is equally important that minority views be represented. P. R. assures both.

Normal Elections: In most cities, Councilors or Aldermen are elected by wards or at large. Under either system a large number of candidates frequently split the vote so that a candidate with a minority of the total votes cast is elected. Both tend to produce centralized political control.

The Voter: Under these systems he frequently does not vote for the candidate he considers the best man. He fears that to do so will elect a poor candidate. So he votes against the qualified candidate by casting his ballot for the next strongest man. It is a vote "against" rather than "for."

What Can Be Done?: A system is needed which brings out many good candidates. This will encourage the voter to express his real choice; he will vote "for" a candidate, not "against" somebody. Proportional Representation (P. R.) will do this.

The System: The voter does not mark his ballot with an X in P. R. There are several candidates on the ballot. He indicates his preference in order by voting 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. He uses numerals.

How It Works: A quota is set which candidates for office must receive in votes, to be elected. This quota is set high enough so that the number of candidates to be elected will divide the total vote almost evenly. By this arrangement 2nd, 3rd and even 4th choice may count if necessary for the voter's ballot to be effective. By this method neither useless majority or useless minority votes are wasted.

Advantages: If a candidate is elected by the ward system, 2nd, 3rd or 4th preferences will be counted on a ballot if necessary to elect a candidate. This will result in the candidate being elected having the majority of votes; no candidate will be sent to office who was elected by a minority in the ward but against whom a majority voted.

Let's Look at New York's Record

New York City has Proportional Representation to thank, its friends believe, for any representation in the City Council for the next two years of political forces friendly to Mayor La Guardia.

For in the recent Fall "off-year" elections in New York the Democratic candidates for the judicial and county offices made a clean sweep. In fact, so marked was the Democratic trend that without P. R. the Democrats probably would have secured complete control of the City Council.

1939 Election

Four years ago in the last "off-year" election, for example, the Democrats made almost a clean sweep of the old New York Board of Aldermen. And eight years ago—in the second previous "off-year" election—the Democratic record was even better.

But under P. R. in 1939 there was no such one-sided walkaway by any party. Although the Democratic (Tammany) organization functioned with results in the 1939 New York judicial and county elections that were conducted under the old system, without P. R., the result in the Council was quite different.

The Democrats captured two-thirds of the Council seats and the anti-Tammany forces one-third, or 14 seats to 7. Due to a reduction in the number of Councilors elected in 1939—under P. R. in New York the size of the Council varies according to the size of the vote cast—the Fusion forces lost four seats and the Democrats but one. Even so, the Fusion group has a larger share of the Council today than it ever had under the old Aldermanic system.

Figures on Voting

Here are the figures showing the total number of votes cast according to Democrat and Fusion and Independent sympathies, and the proportion of representation in the New York City council received by each.

	Final Vote	Members Elected
Democrats	885,023 (60%)	14 (67%)
All others	578,371 (40%)	7 (33%)

Countries, Cities Where P. R. Is Used

P. R. is used in some form in nine countries and nine cities of the United States and Canada. Here they are:

Countries	Cities
Canada	Boulder, Colo.
Costa Rica	Calgary, Alberta
Eire	Cincinnati, Ohio
Great Britain	Hamilton, Ohio
India	New York City
Malta	Norris, Tenn.
Tasmania	Toledo, Ohio
South Africa	Yonkers, N. Y.
United States	Wheeling, W. Va.
	Winnipeg, Man.

In four other United States cities P. R. has been tried and discarded either by court decisions declaring the system unconstitutional or because of dissatisfaction by the voters. They are:

1. Cleveland, Ohio. In effect 1923 to 1929. Rejected by the people. Never popular.

2. Kalamazoo, Mich. In effect, 1918. Held unconstitutional by Michigan Supreme Court several years later.

3. Sacramento, Calif. In effect, 1921. Declared unconstitutional, 1922.

4. West Hartford, Conn. Tried in 1922, abandoned after one election. Results so unsatisfactory, use of P. R. barred for any Connecticut city by Legislature.

Read On—

Books

Proportional Representation, the Key to Democracy—By George H. Hallett, Jr., National Home Library, 1937. For a clear, concise exposition of P. R. this book is recommended. The author is one of the foremost authorities on P. R. in the United States.

Magazines

Need of P. R. in Congressional Elections—By Oswald Garrison Villard, The Nation, August 20, 1938.

Minority's Right to Live—The Saturday Evening Post, October 2, 1937.

P. R. and New Yorkers—By W. J. Scheffelin, The Survey Graphic, July, 1937.

Democracy Bucks Its Dictators—By Robert R. Mullen, The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, August 3, 1938.

The Second Use of P. R. in New York City—By George H. Hallett, Jr., National Municipal Review, December, 1939.

Compulsory Insurance Opposed by Dentists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—American dentists recognize the need for helping persons of limited means to obtain the dental service they desire, but they are convinced that compulsory sickness insurance, even if it provides for dentistry, would not prove practical in meeting the needs and desires of the American people according to Dr. Harold Hillenbrand of Chicago.

Dr. Hillenbrand, as Secretary of the National Health Program Committee of the American Dental Association and as its technical adviser, helped to draft a program for public dental service which was approved at the convention of the Association last July. This program has been offered for consideration to members of the Senate who are expected to revise the Wagner National Health bill and reintroduce it in this session of Congress.

Revision, however, seems no more than a formality, so far as sickness insurance is concerned, because of the announced preference of President Roosevelt for a very much more modest health bill.

Dentists represented in the Association oppose the Wagner bill as it was presented to the last session of the Senate for several reasons. They declare that it did not provide for the expenditure of money where it was most needed; that it did not specify appropriations in certain divisions after the first year; and that it allowed, if it did not call for, compulsory sickness insurance.

Opposition Explained

Dentists' opposition to such insurance was explained by Dr. Hillenbrand.

"Compulsory sickness insurance systems do not provide adequately for the dental care of the people, it is shown in European countries that have adopted the plan," he said. "Most compulsory systems provide dental care as additional benefits, but this means that such care is furnished only after the system has met demands made upon it for medical care.

"As a result, only small amounts remain for dentistry, and this is sufficient to provide only the most primitive sort of service. The more constructive side of the work, the preventive, is omitted."

To provide adequate care for everybody, whether able to pay or not, through a compulsory insurance system is to make impossible demands upon the public treasury, in Dr. Hillenbrand's opinion.

"It simply would not be possible to provide free or insured dental care for all the people who need it now," he said. "It has been estimated that the average adult needs services today costing from $30 to $58, and this does not allow for upkeep, which is to be figured for a person just as for an automobile.

Not Insurable Risk

"What's more, we are convinced that dentistry is not an insurable risk. There is no way of telling how much service a group of people is going to need. You can't spread payments over a base broad enough to make possible an equitable sharing of the risk. Voluntary insurance plans are in effect in some places, but the rate is high.

"If the Government were to undertake to provide dental insurance on a compulsory basis, it would probably call for outright grants-in-aid of Federal money to the states. Of course employer and employee would have to contribute as they do in social security plans. This probably would mean a new wage tax."

Compulsory sickness insurance might or might not mean placing dentists on public pay rolls, Dr. Hillenbrand added. He is certain, he said, that the American people would not be satisfied with the service provided by state-employed dentists in a system of state dentistry.

"The state would then control the methods of the dentists, their education, and even their assignments to places of work. This would be likely to open the gates to political influence in the service. The objections are so serious that I feel certain the American people will not consider adopting such a plan. It would run counter to our country's most valued traditions."

Alternate Plan

In dentistry, compulsory sickness insurance has not proved itself in countries where it has been tried, Dr. Hillenbrand declared. It tends always to lower professional service, he said.

Organized dentists are offering a platform which they think will help provide means of reaching the humanitarian objectives of the Wagner bill without introducing those of its features they regard as harmful to the people. They propose a plan which will put the emphasis on prevention and give major attention to the care of children's teeth.

They urge also expenditures for research, so that a sound program of education in the care of the teeth can be carried out. Whatever plan is adopted, they say, it should be fitted to local conditions and the needs of the people, as well as to the ability of the taxpayer to finance it. They emphasize that careful consideration should be given to quality of service rendered and to the interests of the profession.

Right and Justice Will Win, Paderewski Radios Americans

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the celebrated pianist and President of the assembly of the Polish Parliament in exile, declared yesterday in a radiocast to "my American friends" that the war would "end in the ultimate victory of right and justice."

From Paris, the veteran Polish statesman, his voice shaking, expressed his thanks for American efforts in Polish relief and reiterated the cry raised by so many Poles since the German invasion: Poland will live again.

Cruelty Charged

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Polish Embassy at the Vatican yesterday circulated a pamphlet charging that the authorities of German-occupied sections of Poland sought to "exterminate" Roman Catholic Poles by mass shootings, expulsions from their homes, and religious persecution.

"It is a real extermination, conceived with diabolic malice and carried out with unequalled cruelty," it said.

These further details were a part of the pamphlet, first reports of which were published yesterday, based on information from August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland.

The description of alleged excesses, in which at least 19 priests were said to have been killed at the hands of the Germans, amplified a radiocast of similar accounts over the vatican radio station last week.

Comment Withheld

Vatican authorities withheld comment, however, and their official newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, refrained from reproducing any of the stories.

[In Berlin German authorities denied there was persecution of Roman Catholics in Poland and stated that churches were open for worship as usual. Authorities, although declining to comment on the specific charge that 19 priests had been shot, said that priests were shot as "snipers" when arms were found in their homes.]

One document, dated Dec. 10, said:

"In the Archdiocese of Poznan there were frightful mass shootings at Kostazyn, Sroda, Srem, Koscian, Gostyn, and other cities in which were executed the better nobility, the more distinguished citizens and even priests."

The pamphlet was based on reports principally from the Archdioceses of Poznan and Gniezno.

Thousands Moved

The pamphlet said thousands of Poles, including priests, were taken from their homes with their belongings, loaded into cattle cars and taken to that part of Poland known as "government general" Poland, which is under German control but not part of the formally annexed territory.

At their destination, sometimes in the open country, these people were abandoned to their fate, the reports charged. The train trips were said to have taken from two to four days in some cases, the passengers being denied food and water.

Boys and girls of 14 and under were removed to Germany to be raised under Nazi doctrine, it was charged.

Altogether millions of persons were reported to have been driven from their homes, with tens of thousands of families stripped of all they possessed.

Churches and other religious property was reported confiscated and many churches closed.

Charges Denied

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Arthur Greiser, Governor of a Poznan District of Poland, known as Warthegau, recently annexed by Germany, denied yesterday that there was any intention to remove Poles from territory under his jurisdiction.

Only those "several thousand" Poles who insisted on leaving for the so-called "Government General" of Poland are being given facilities as quickly as possible for their departure, he said.

Herr Greiser said that only one Polish priest had been executed in his District, and that this execution followed a regular court martial.

When he first took charge, Herr Greiser said, he was compelled to rule with a heavy hand because the Poles had opened all prisons and lunatic asylums.

He declared that some 13,000 Germans, of whom 5,600 already have been identified, had been tortured and killed as the Polish armies withdrew. The bodies of 1,400 have been exhumed but not identified, he said, and no trace has been found of 6,000 others.

Protests Ignored

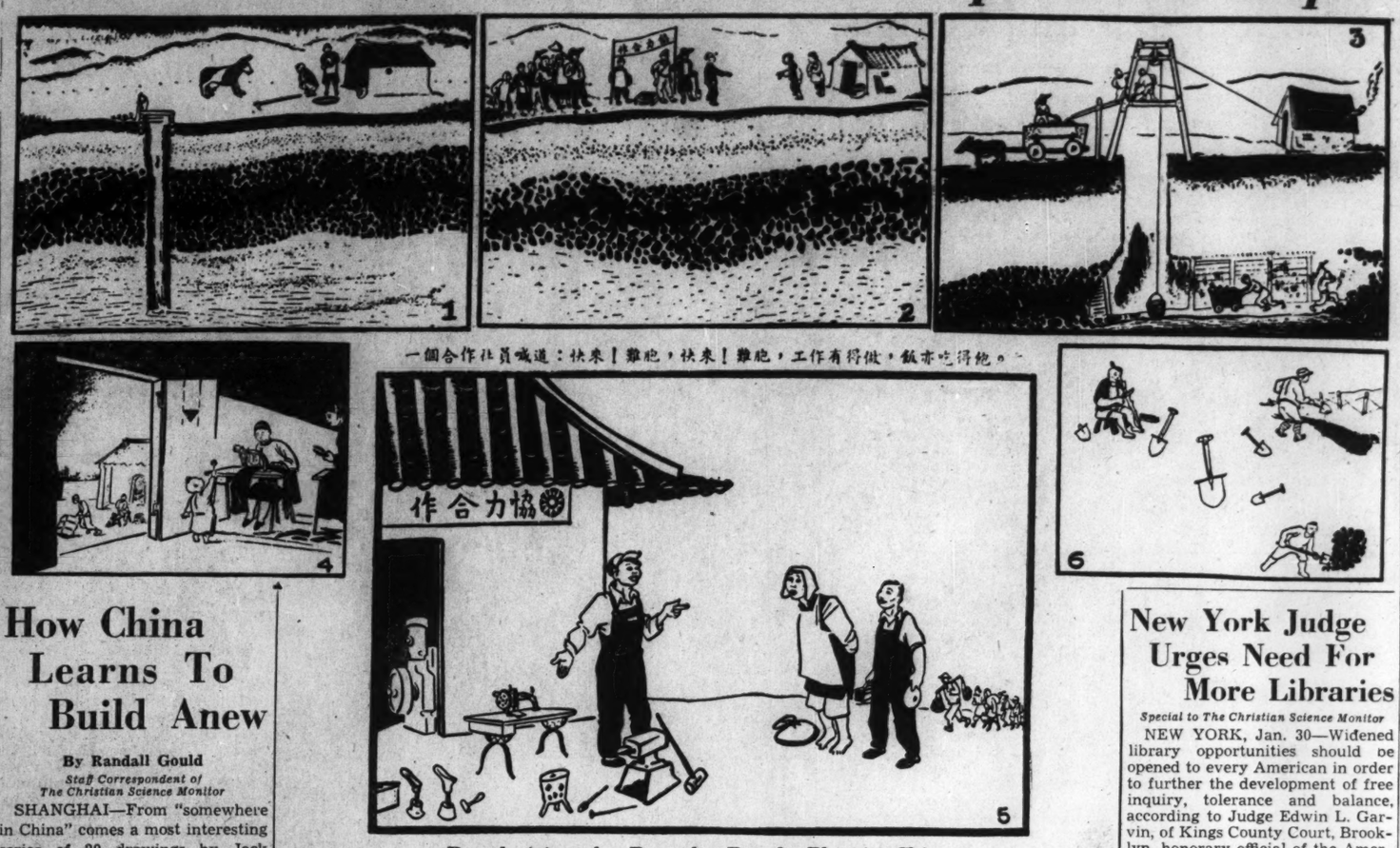
VATICAN CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—Informed sources indicated today that German representations to the Vatican against radiocasts telling of excesses attributed to German authorities in German-occupied Poland have been fruitless.

The only German representation was made in Berlin last week, they said, and it was answered with the statement that Vatican radiocasts were entirely private and without any official character.

[In Berlin it was said that Diego von Bergen, German Ambassador to the Holy See, had called attention of the Papal Secretary of State to what he termed "prejudiced broadcasts, insulting to the Reich," concerning conditions in Poland.]

The Vatican radio station last week radiocast a critical account of alleged conditions in Poland, charging the German authorities with mistreatment of the population, including the clergy.

How China 'Sells' Its Industrial Co-Ops to the People



Popularizing the Part the People Play in China

(1) The ruined farmer does not know that there is coal beneath his land. (2) The co-operative offers to help him. (3) The co-operative sinks a shaft to win coal for industry. (4) A co-operative workshop is set up: everyone is happy. (5) Refugees are buttonholed by a co-operative organizer. (The original Chinese caption is shown.) (6) The small tool maker helps the soldiers dig trenches with his spades and also helps industry to dig coal.

How China Learns To Build Anew

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—From "somewhere in China" comes a most interesting series of 20 drawings by Jack Chen, son of one-time Foreign Minister Eugene Chen, published as a small portfolio illustrating the "Progress of China's Industrial Co-operatives."

So many foreigners have now become interested, or actively participant, in the industrial co-operative movement that others begin to regard it as a mere fad. Mr. Chen's simple, direct draftsmanship drives home the lesson that here is a work that goes straight to the heart of Free China of today, giving employment for refugees and providing much-needed commodities in an underindustrialized hinterland.

Need of Two Fronts

A foreword points out that co-operatives were established as a result of early realization that the war against Japanese aggression must be fought on two fronts—military and economic.

"The systematic destruction of almost all Chinese industries in the Coastal Provinces made it imperative to set up industries in the interior to offset these gigantic losses, to provide a new base for China's economy and to furnish a livelihood for war refugees," it says.

"Industrial co-operatives, concentrating upon needed consumers' goods, produced by refugees and others, were seen to be the ideal immediate and practical approach to the problem. The slogan of the movement was succinctly put: '30,000 Industrial Co-operatives mean new life for millions.'"

Mr. Chen's series of drawings starts with an outline map of China showing farmers plowing with water buffalo and similar scenes, and captioned "Old China Is an Agricultural Country," while across the page is a picture of a blacksmith shaping scissors and a knife, a tinsmith at work, and a sewing woman, captioned "The Only Industries Are Handicrafts."

In similar simple graphic style the pictures and text carry on the story of how modern machines and factory industry come from the West and handicrafts cannot compete with factory goods produced by the trainload, but with the coming of Japanese aircraft the Chinese factories have been destroyed while the invaders took away their machinery while at the same time filling the country with refugees and killing Chinese workers.

Along Comes the Co-op

"With Industry Destroyed, the Chinese Soldier Cannot Be Equipped," says the caption under a picture showing a barefooted soldier being met with empty hands by a shopkeeper who has nothing.

But then—"Refugees Are Buttonholed by a Co-operative Organizer" (who has miscellaneous small machinery, such as a sewing-machine, an anvil, shoemaking equipment).

"A Co-operative Workshop Is Set Up; Everyone Is Happy," and so on through various pictures showing the co-operative meetings, the experts finding coal under a ruined farm and causing the Co-operative to sink a shaft and win coal for industry, and so on through the story—to, of course, a well-equipped Chinese Army driving out the invaders!

Hull Says Russia Bans Polish Relief

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 30

Secretary of State Cordell Hull advised Congress today that he was "informed" that Soviet authorities had not permitted any relief organization "to even send representatives" into Russian-occupied Poland.

Mr. Hull said that his advices were that the Soviet authorities had forbidden relief organizations "to make inquiries as to the welfare of the inhabitants or as to their needs."

As to German-occupied Poland, the Secretary asserted the German Government was permitting outside relief organizations to operate in association with the German Red Cross.

Illness Rise Linked to Compulsory Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

system, and has gathered much statistical material in the field. On the basis of his factual findings he makes this statement:

"About five years after the establishment of sickness insurance, the insured get 'insurance conscious' and the morbidity (sickness) rate increases. It is only fair to say that the rise in rate is chiefly in the class of minor ailments, but the fact is that the morbidity rate goes up steadily year after year under insurance systems.

"On the other hand, countries without compulsory sickness insurance have been making the greatest headway in lowering morbidity rates. The countries now leading are Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States, all without sickness insurance of any kind, and Holland and Sweden, which have voluntary systems.

"Records show also that countries without sickness insurance fare better when it comes to the number of days lost from work through sickness. In the United States, where there is no national system of sickness insurance, the average number of days lost through sickness is between 8 and 10. But in England, where insurance has long been compulsory, the average is 14, and in Germany, with an even longer experience, the average is 24.

Something for Money

"Of course it must be recognized that economic and other conditions differ in the different countries, but variations are not great enough to explain the wide divergence in the morbidity rates. That can only be explained by the fact that under insurance systems many of the insured want to get something back for the money they have put into insurance and therefore they are inclined to take time off from work in order to collect benefits.

"In continental European systems and that of Great Britain, workers are allowed to draw a certain percentage of their wages after being absent from work for a few days on account of illness, providing they are certified by their doctors.

"The effect of this provision is illustrated by the experience of Germany in 1923, when inflation reduced the value of cash benefits to almost nothing. During that period, the number of days lost through sickness fell off 50 per cent!"

The mental attitude of people under sickness-insurance systems is considered by the medical fraternity to have close relationship to the increase in morbidity rate, Mr. Simons said.

"The claim of these people to being ill is not malingering in the ordinary sense," he continued. "Probably not more than 5 or 10 per cent of the cases applying for medical aid can be classified as conscious malingering. But there is evidence that many persons make themselves sick and, when they are ill, give evidence of what the Germans call 'an absence of the will to get well.'"

Critical Analysis

The medical profession uses the term "neurosis" for this condition. On this subject a publication of the American Medical Association entitled "A Critical Analysis of Sickness Insurance" has this to say:

"The most serious phase of the situation is that insurance itself creates a vast amount of genuine sickness. The very word 'neurosis' came into the medical vocabulary with insurance, and for a long time the existence of any condition that could properly be described by that name was denied by many physicians in non-insurance countries. Psychiatrists now recognize that neuroses are not confined to insurance cases, but it still remains true that insurance is responsible for a greater number of such cases than any other single cause."

Studies by two experts made for the Industrial Health Research Board of Great Britain, reported by Thomas M. Ling in the Journal of State Medicine (Dec. 1936), showed a direct relationship between a person's attitude to his job and his health, Mr. Simons recalled.

When 80 per cent of the workers in a given area were found satisfied with their work, the sickness rate was low, but when only 40 per cent were satisfied, the rate was found to be high. The conclusion of Professor Culpin who directed the study was that the higher rate of illness was evidence of escape from unpleasant situations. Persons would rather be ill and cared for than well and at work, it appeared from the study.

Hand in hand with the increase in sickness rate goes an increase in drugging, Mr. Simons noted.

Rise in Prescribing

"There is a tremendous mass of excessive prescribing in those countries having long-established systems of sickness insurance," he said. "One physician in England told me they used 'tanks of mineral oil and carloads of cough syrup.'

"Such drugging is not conducive to the health of patients. Often it is a substitute for careful diagnosis and sound treatment."

Statistical evidence to show the increase of morbidity following the establishment of sickness-insurance systems was cited by Mr. Simons. Here are some of his data:

An official Government report from Great Britain showed that claims rose as follows in the seven-year period from 1921 to 1927 (after insurance had been in effect 10 years):

Claims of men—41 per cent.
Claims of unmarried women—60 per cent.
Claims of married women—106 per cent.

Commenting on the situation, Dr. Dunstan Brewer, medical health officer of Swindon, England, said: "From a study of the mortality records, we know that the amount of serious disease has dropped enormously during the present century. But insurance commissioners report an increase in sickness."

Observations in Scotland

He reported also an enormous increase in amount of medicine sold for the year 1936, the last for which statistics were available when he made his report.

Similar observations were made for Scotland by Dr. A. B. Walker, Regional Medical Officer for the Department of Health.

"Morbidity data available during the past few years show that incapacitating illness has tended to rise and with yearly fluctuations remain today at a new high level," he said.

When it comes to the number of days lost from work through illness, statistics also favor the countries without sickness insurance.

In Germany, where sickness insurance has been in effect since 1885, the rise in average number of days lost through incapacity has been steady. It was 14.1 in 1885 and rose in 10-year periods as follows: 1895, 17.2; 1905, 19.8; 1915, no statistics on account of war; 1925, 24.4; 1934, 24.6.

A report of the Department of Health for Scotland, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association in October, 1937, was as follows:

"In all but one of the eleven broad groupings of diseases adopted, there is evidence of increased incapacity."

The average duration of incapacity for the fiscal year 1935-36 was 52.21 days, "the highest ever for any group except one in 1931-32."

These figures, observes the A. M. A., are nearly double the most nearly comparable ones for the United States.

Canada Opens Way To Increase Fliers

OTTAWA (CP) — Announcement of the Transport Department that the number of flying hours required for flying instructors under the British Commonwealth air training plan had been sharply reduced will about triple the available supply of Canadian instructors, it was estimated.

Originally, regulations required that an applicant for an instructor must have had 250 hours of solo flying to his credit. This has been changed to 100 hours, for pilots with "special qualifications," plus a certificate that the applicant has taken a special course of 25 hours in the technique of giving flight instruction.

Czech Ouster Order Stirs Rehearing Move

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Representative Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska said he would ask the Immigration Commissioner at once for a rehearing on the "discriminatory" order requiring 62 Czech shoemakers to leave this country by Feb. 1. The shoemakers were brought over under visitors' permits to work at the Bata Shoe Company's new plant at Belcamp, Md.

"We have 12,000 alien refugees in this country on visitors' permits which have been extended," Mr. Stefan said. "They obviously intend to remain in this country and take jobs away from our citizens. These Czechs, on the other hand, came to this country to instruct our citizens in the use of machinery in the Bata factory. They are making jobs for Americans."

Swedish Royalty Leaving

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. Jan. 30 (AP)—Prince Sigvard Bernadotte and Princess Erica said good bye to friends in the film colony yesterday as they prepared to sail for his native Sweden from New York Feb. 7. He said the situation in Europe had made it advisable for him to return at once. The Prince spent four months here last year studying film technique.

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Willkie Says He Could Not Refuse to Run

WOOSTER, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie told Wooster friends last night he has received "thousands" of letters urging him to seek the Presidency.

"But I'm not running for President," said the head of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation. "Of course, it isn't going to happen, but if the nomination were given to me without any strings I would have to accept it. No man in middle life (Willkie is 48) and in good health could do otherwise.

"But I couldn't go out and seek delegates and make two-sided statements. I value my independence. That's what I've been fighting for all these years."

The utilities executive said the letters have arrived at the rate of 200 to 500 a week for several months, and he has answered all of them. Listed in biographies as a Democrat, he has tangled frequently with New Deal agencies—especially the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He said suggestions by Arthur Krock, New York Times writer, and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson apparently brought "the flood of letters."

In his address at a banquet commemorating the seventieth anniversary of Wooster College, Mr. Willkie viewed America's independent colleges as safeguarding the Nation's liberties.

"If we ever have a threat of dictatorship in this country, the independent colleges, free from state influence, will be the last refuge of our liberties," he declared. "The lights of liberty are going out all over the world. They can be relit only in America, and only with the help of our school system."

New York Judge Urges Need For More Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Widened library opportunities should be opened to every American in order to further the development of free inquiry, tolerance and balance, according to Judge Edwin L. Garvin, of Kings County Court, Brooklyn, honorary official of the American Library Association.

Judge Garvin and other speakers, prominent in the book world, addressed the Association's Friends of Libraries Committee at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel, here, on Jan. 27. The purpose of the meeting was to show the need for greater citizen interest in the support of library activities in all parts of the United States.

"Two thirds of the Nation is still without access to good collections of books," Judge Garvin said. "We ask for new recruits in this crusade for recognition of the social as well as the cultural value of American libraries."

More moderately-priced editions for children were urged by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of Doubleday, Doran & Co., who emphasized that many children cannot afford to spend much for books and, hence, libraries are looked to.

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GREAT WHITE FLEET

Allies' Army 'Ready' in Near East; France Links Nazis and Soviets

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Confirmation that France and Britain are preparing a powerful army in the Near East to cope with any German thrust into the Balkans was given last night in a semi-official statement.

Referring to Russian "guesses" that 400,000 men were concentrated in Syria under command of Gen Maxime Weygand, the statement said these were "manifestly exaggerations."

Other figures were not given by the statement, however, but it said "the Allies will have in the Near East at the necessary moment sufficient men to face any eventuality."

[Dispatches disclosing the movement of an Allied force to Syria were published in The Christian Science Monitor Dec. 28.]

The semi-official statement on the Near East army said that army was to fulfill the Allies' obligations to Turkey, Greece, and Rumania and their "duty of friendship" to Yugoslavia.

Prior to the war, the Allies pledged aid to the first three in event of aggression. No public commitment has been given in regard to Yugoslavia.

Where Will Decisive Battles Be Fought?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, Jan. 30

There appears to be nothing in Premier Daladier's speech of yesterday to support the suggestion by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, that the Allies may soon take the initiative away from Germany.

French High Command tactics have been purely defensive and observers expect them to continue so.

With the stalemate on the Western Front thus apt to continue, the question is raised of whether the decisive battles of the War might not be fought on some remote front—the Balkans, Scandinavia, or even Russia—despite the geographical disadvantage to Allied campaigning there.

Particular importance was attached to the statement in view of the general apprehension here over the possibility of the war spreading to Southeastern Europe.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 30—Defeatist rumors, which attempt to convey the impression that the Allies should join with Germany and fight against Communist Russia, have drawn a sharp answer from Premier Edouard Daladier.

The Premier, in a "front line" address to the Nation last night, bracketed Communists and the Nazis together, declaring their agents to be representatives of a single force that "raids lands where there are good to take or men to enslave."

For there is general belief in well-informed circles that agents of both the Soviets and the Reich are endeavoring to exploit the present prolonged lull by stirring up popular discontent because of the hardships and inconveniences of every-day life under war-time conditions such as shortages of some commodities, heavier taxes, increased cost of living, and other dislocations which inevitably follow the mobilization of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men.

War Without Mercy

M. Daladier proclaimed "war without mercy" against foreign agents. However, he condemned by implication both the fanatical conservatives who would conduct a "witch hunt" against rank-and-file Communists who are disillusioned by Joseph Stalin's collaboration with Reichsführer Hitler and fanatical nationalists who try to cast suspicion on the patriotism of every one who formerly worked for good relations between France and Germany.

He indicated that the Government will carry out measures of repression with moderation and discrimination when he said:

"It was legitimate to be a Communist and to have a desire to unite France and Russia for the defense of peace. It was certainly legitimate to desire rapprochement of our country and Germany. But under present circumstances it would be a crime to continue to accept orders from Berlin or Moscow. It is only this crime which we shall punish without mercy."

Serious Warning

The speech was earnest and contained a serious warning against any under-estimate of the German's "power" which he said was "one of the most formidable in the world." He also warned that "total war will soon let loose."

This last statement derives a special significance as winter approaches an end and the early spring season, which witnessed the beginning of many great offensives during the World War, approaches.

Characterizing Reichsführer Hitler as a destroyer and Germans as slaves, the Premier charged that "Germany is seeking to establish a domination of the world which is absolutely different from all that history has known so far.

Destroyer of Nations

"Hitler the conqueror does not deal with nations he has reduced to submission—he destroys them."

The Premier declared, "the worker and peasant of Germany are slaves of their Nazi masters. Both worker and peasant of Bohemia and Poland have become in turn the slaves of these slaves. How can the world do otherwise than shudder before this initial realization of insane dreams?"

M. Daladier followed this with an appeal "in candid and even brutal" tones, to the French behind the lines for "equality of sacrifices and equality of labor" to assure the triumph of Britain and France.

"It is essential," he said, "that those of the interior succeed in making themselves respected by those at the front through work, renunciation and discipline."

Hitler Reviews Reich's Years Under National Socialist Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

perienced the results more than the Germans," Herr Hitler said, drawing his now-familiar picture of a postwar Germany bowed under by the Versailles Treaty."

Many Long Decades

Herr Hitler's first remark, as unofficially translated into English, was a reference to his seven years at the head of the Reich and a declaration that they had "seemed longer than many decades of the past."

"This is a great historic event," Herr Hitler went on.

"We hear much today about democratic ideals . . . England has waged most of the wars of this world . . . A new Europe is supposed to arise and there should be general disarmament, and this disarmament is then supposed to begin the economic prosperity of Europe, especially free trade.

"Under this free trade civilization is to flourish," he went on, still apparently referring sarcastically to Britain's stated "peace objectives."

"In one word," he said sardonically, "the golden age is to begin. . . . This golden age has been skipped several times."

That 1918 Disarmament

"All this was promised in 1918—the new justice and so forth. Already at that time there was a program of disarmament.

There were great jeering roars as he said this.

"It was expected that as a result of that disarmament in 1919 there would be universal prosperity.

"In not one single case did they (the Allies) ask the nations of Europe in the reorganization what their own wishes were.

"What had been formed through the centuries probably had been the better. Without any consideration for the self-determination of peoples, Europe was chopped to pieces.

"They did not disarm, but they continued to arm. The disarmed people were not in a position to defend themselves. The economic depression hit not only the defeated but also the victors.

"Even religion stepped into the background and no Englishmen in the 15 years before I came to power had any recollection of religion.

"An this Treaty of Versailles (after the World War) was supported by the League of Nations—which was not a League of free nations. But they tried to force us to live up to the dictates of the Treaty.

"This democratic Germany (of the postwar period) was the product of the Allies—and how they have maltreated it!

"Those were years of economic disintegration and enslavement.

"In all these years Germany hoped and begged and protested in vain. But they (Allies) thought there were too many millions of Germans in this world. They were unconcerned about the sufferings of our agriculture and our industry.

Rise of Party

"When all the pleading remained in vain, then the National Socialist Party arose.

"When you no longer can beg and hope and protest, then something has to be done."

Again the cheers thundered.

"Some placed their hopes on the democratic nations, but finally we realized we could only do it through our own strength.

"This new rise of Germany did not in any way threaten England. A nation must help itself. They have to rely on their own efficiency and intelligence."

Beginning to Expand

Herr Hitler added that "in spite of years of protest" there was "nothing to do except to leave the League of Nations and start rearmament."

"In 1938 we took over Austria, and in 1939 we protected ourselves against any dangers from the East," he went on.

"If the other world had showed the slightest understanding for German problems all question could have been negotiated.

"England and France, however, were resolved to take up the gauntlet of battle. When Chamberlain stepped up as a preacher and proclaimed his war aims, his own history contradicted him.

"They have always fought for God, and never had any material aims."

As Herr Hitler thus spoke sarcastically, the crowd loosed a cascade of jeers.

"But England did not want to be alone—the fighter for God—but they have always induced other peoples to join with them."

"But as soon as England, in particular, witnessed the rejuvenation of Germany, it decided to wage war against it. If England, and particularly Mr. Chamberlain wage against us a war of words, we can only answer by saying that England is now being repaid in terms of its own past history. Of course, England had no intention of carrying alone the entire weight of the coming war. It soon convinced others to take part in this battle for its own sake.

No Bombs Bursting in Air

Wide World

Miss Anna Mari Eklund
Daughter

Mrs. Thyra Eklund
Mother

They are from Helsingfors, Finland, where they were repeatedly bombed, even on the way to the S. S. Drottningholm on which they arrived recently in New York where they will make their home and supremely happy to be in a country where the only bombs bursting in air are those in its lusty national anthem.

Communism's Loudest 'Foes' Failing to Support Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

munists. The tragedy of Spain, they said, was that the rest of the democratic nations had turned their back on Spain's democracy, giving Communists a free hand.

"We hope," they added, "the same thing won't happen again this time."

They told me that the Scandinavian committee to aid Republican Spain, which still supports groups of Spanish orphans, has been reorganized to aid Finland.

Trade Unions Led

In Sweden the democratic trade union organizations took the first initiative in organizing help for Finland. In all the Scandinavian countries the liberal and democratic elements are for helping the Finns.

The Swedish Foreign Minister, Richard I. Sandler, whe represents the liberal social democratic trend, actually resigned from the Government, Dec. 13 because, in his own words, he refused to share responsibility for the policy of neutrality and in order to have a free hand to advocate pro-Finnish intervention by Sweden.

On the other hand, despite the fact that public opinion in Sweden is overwhelmingly in favor of direct aid to Finland, there is a wealthy conservative minority which is mortally afraid of disturbing the foreign trade balance.

Tempted by prospects of heavy wartime profits, this group is anxious to maintain "business as usual," even to detriment of national security.

The Swedish General Staff holds that it is better to stop the Russians on Finnish soil than to let them reach Haparanda on the Swedish border.

Through Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson this neutrality group controls Swedish policy.

It is pointed out here that often in history nations have been destroyed because loyalty to class and faction has halted patriotism—because aims and interests of minority groups have prevailed over those of the Nation.

A spurious semblance of national unity often has been created indeed by forcibly imposing on whole people the aims and interests of a political minority—as in the case of Communism, Fascism, or Naziism.

The Finnish Nation was long divided by feuds of class and language. There was friction between workers and employers, between Finnish-speaking and Swedish-speaking inhabitants.

But all Finns, regardless of their social position and origin have suffered in common from a foreign yoke and therefore treasure their independence above all else.

Barriers Have Vanished

Under the impact of an immediate menace to this independence, all barriers of class and politics have vanished and the Finnish people are completely united.

I recall in this connection the explanation which a Finnish acquaintance gave me when I voiced amazement over the apparent stoicism with which a father received the news that his son had been killed in action.

The father's words to his wife had been, "All other sons are taken. Why should yours be spared."

In explaining this, my acquaintance said. "Our sense of duty and interest is such that we regard each individual sacrifice not personally but as part of the collective loss of the collective sorrow. Our sons when they enter the Army are no longer ours—they belong to the Nation.

"Patriotic propaganda," he added, "is unnecessary. Our sense of the Nation is broad enough."

This is genuine unity based on a self-imposed discipline and on a conscious common consent. It is democratic in the fullest meaning of the word.

200 U. S. Planes For Finns Landed

By the Associated Press

Bergen, Norway, Jan. 30

Two hundred American-made warplanes for the Finnish Air Force were landed here from United States steamers today and started immediately by rail for Finland.

The planes arrived on the steamers Mormacsun and Mormactide. There were reports here that the former had been held 30 days at the British contraband control station at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands.

[Britain has denied that war supplies for Finland were being held up by her contraband control.]

'No Fun to Travel in Wartime'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The few avenues left open to travel on the continent and England are gradually being choked up by an ever growing mass of legal red tape and bureaucracy brought about by the war.

Particularly is it difficult for American travelers who now are unable to travel on the same passport to England, France and Germany—at least not without going through a new process of changing the character of their credentials.

Passports which before the new law were good for almost any continental country, are now made valid only for either France and neutral countries, or for Germany and neutral countries.

The American resident in France is no longer permitted, as a matter of course, to proceed to Great Britain, since this is considered a combat area. He must obtain a special permisison for any such trip from the American consular authorities, based on proof that his visit is a matter of imperative necessity. Scandinavia is also considered a combat area so that special permission is required for permission to travel in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

These new restrictions on the freedom of movement by their own government are in line with the general tendency to make travel as difficult as possible under wartime conditions. In ordinary times nothing was simpler than to travel between Paris and London. Now, before leaving Paris, one must obtain a French exit permit, severely limited in point of time, and a special flying permit (if one travels by airplane) from the Air Ministry.

The British entrance visa is also granted only after a good deal more care, investigation and, in some cases, delay than would be the case in time of peace. One has no sooner arrived in London for a short stay than one is forced to start taking measures to get out of it. One must register with the British police, obtain a British exit visa and obtain a French visa; and both the two latter operations may be occasions of considerable delay.

French red tape is usually more expansive and more adhesive than the British variety.

France has a much larger number of alien residents than has Great Britain, with the result that all offices dealing with foreigners are usually crowded and busy.

On the other hand in France there is no restriction on the taking of books and newspapers out of France, whereas at British airports and towns of embarkation one sees the ominous warning posted that no printed matter of any kind may be taken out of the United Kingdom.

In some cases this rule has been applied, with the result that passengers found themselves stripped of copies of the London Times and of most books and magazines.

A nomadic journalist recently remarked to me: "It's no fun to travel in wartime." And this observation is amply justified if one considers the number of photographs to be submitted, questionnaires to be answered, long hours of waiting in police and other offices which the simplest trip now requires.

Reds Rain Bombs

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 30 (AP)—Mass air attacks deep within Finland were viewed by Finns as intended to offset Russian reverses on the land fronts.

A half dozen cities dug out from the wreckage of the war's heaviest aerial assault in which more than 1,000 bombs were dropped yesterday on southern areas. The bombing was resumed today at Viborb and elsewhere.

Doing the Rounds in Wartime Berlin

What is it like in Berlin today? One answer—the scene as it appears to an American visitor—is given in an uncensored letter which has just reached the United States. It is published with permission.

How about spending a day with me in Berlin—just to see what it is like in wartime?

Of course, since we are living at one of the good hotels, you won't see much of how the average German lives. It's a little like trying to understand New York from Park Avenue. We can get the best food available, such things as good fish and even sometimes eggs on meatless days, which are almost nonexistent for the average housekeeper. But try it out with me and see how it compares with the Berlin you knew before the war.

First, what will you have for breakfast?

I am sorry, no grapefruit, no, nor orange juice either. That's all finished.

You can have a raw apple, but it's not too good. I rather recommend apple sauce as breakfast fruit.

Toast you may have, and it's not bad. Bread still quite good and plenty of it. And I've enough butter cards to spare you ten grams, and there's the standard Krieg (war) marmalade made of apples, plums, and other domestic fruits mixed.

Of course, bacon and eggs are out of the question.

I haven't seen a strip of bacon since I got here.

Surely, ask the waiter what he thinks of conditions. He'll tell you that his salary is half what it was in 1932, but he's glad because while he had a job then most of his friends didn't, and now everyone has a job and Germany is better off. . . . Does he mean it? Really, I haven't the slightest idea.

Had enough? Let's take a walk down the Linden.

Signs Still Interest

That poster? Oh, that's one of the war series, changes every week. Always something against England, usually showing Chamberlain as a gas poisoner or starver of children or war monger. They blame him for the war, you know, say that he planned it for years.

The newspapers like to attack Churchill, but it's usually Chamberlain in the poster series. People seem to read them quite often, but you can never tell from their faces what they think about it. They just stand and look at it.

The only times faces around here showed any expression was that day in early October when they had a false truce rumor. They say most people looked pretty jubilant that day. One of the Americans even got kissed in the street—by a perfect stranger, of course.

Good looking shop window isn't it? Fine leather gloves, heavy warm overcoat, nice sweater, that.

If you want a pair of gloves, you can buy them, but the necktie, no, you'd have to get your "point card" first. You know, each resident gets a card with a hundred points on it. Good for a year. You can spend your points any way you like. Chap I know got a new suit, two neckties, two shirts and two pairs of socks. Cost him 80 points. He'll have to get through the rest of the year on 20 points. He had to turn in an old suit before he could get the new one, too. The old one goes to the N. S. V., for the poor.

Daggers for Relief

Those lead daggers they're all wearing on their lapels—those mean a contribution for Winterhilfe (Winter Relief Fund). It was the second drive.

The first time you got little books hanging on a string. . . . Yes, I know the waiter said there wasn't any unemployment.

Not many empty shop windows. But some are dressed up with nothing inside. Some one told me most of the empty ones belonged to Jews who couldn't find a purchaser.

No more signs around here indicating Jewish proprietors. I've heard there are still a few in remote Jewish sections, but I've been here over a month and haven't seen one yet. . . .

The "Jews unwanted" signs? You hardly notice them. Just that small black-and-white printed notice by the door. Not very prominent, but then the Jews stay away from this part of town now.

Those light blue uniforms? Those are Air Force, probably men attached to the anti-aircraft units around Berlin or some near flying field, more of them here in Berlin than the Army green and gray.

Can't be quite sure whether that chap is regular Army or S. S. You don't see many of the black S. S. uniforms anymore. Most are in units which wear a uniform exactly like the Army except for some details of insignia.

They're supposed to have a saying in Poland, "If the bird's on the chest it's all right, but if it's on the arm look out."

They mean that silver eagle with the swastika under its claws. The Army wears it on the chest and the S. S. on the arm.

Those boys in the dark blue breeches and shirts are a sort of elite guard of the Labor Front. They do most of the Winterhilfe collecting. Should have seen them during the big drive—streets were full of them, each with his red and white tin can. They say that if there were another flood, Noah could find Germany by the Winterhilfe cans floating on the water.

Nazi Achievements

That's the only window on the Linden where you ever see much of a crowd. Always there looking at the pictures. This week they've got some photographs supposed to have been taken since the war began by German planes flying over England.

Fine picture of a big oil refinery supposed to be on the Thames near London. I counted 36 big oil storage tanks in it. Four other pictures show different angles on an airport supposed to be somewhere in Scotland. Last week they had some excellent pencil sketches portraying incidents in the German offensive against the British fleet—the Iron Duke going down, Prien's crew hearing the news, the Courageous torpedoed, bombs dropping in the Firth of Forth.

Excellent propaganda—makes it look as if the war were in the bag.

Flags on that map of England and the North Sea show where different English warships are supposed to have been sunk. The lines on the Western Front map haven't changed since the beginning, but there are always some people studying it. But you don't notice anything you could call an expression on any of the faces.

I've seen that old chap with the pail and brush whitewashing that curbstone every day. Wonder why they don't use paint the way they do in London and Paris. It would last longer. Suppose it makes more employment and perhaps it's cheaper—no lead in whitewash.

They've got leaf raking here too, just like the old CWA days back home. I counted 28 men raking leaves in the Tiergarten one morning.

Classified Motorcars

Notice all the battleship-gray cars. They're in the Army now. They handle that well. Real German efficiency. Cars of the same make all go into the same units. They even apply it to Government departments.

You'll see only Mercedes in front of one building, only Opels, or Fords, or Fiats in front of others. Means the mechanics for an outfit have only one kind of car to work on and only one kind of parts to keep on hand.

The experts say this is one of the reasons the mechanized columns were able to move so fast in Poland. No armies ever made such time before — except perhaps Stonewall Jackson's foot cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley. But they're wise about this mechanization. With their limited oil reserves, they only mechanize what they really need for mobile striking power.

Nazi Soldiers Come Before 'Stammtisch'

By the Associated Press

Berlin

The "stammtisch" may be a victim of the European war. It is a special table reserved in the corner of a German restaurant for a group of men who gather around it day after day. A sign on it bearing the word "stammtisch" reserves it for men belonging to the group.

The "stammtisch" is to the German bourgeois what the hot stove in an American country store is to the cronies who gather around it daily to discuss world affairs.

Now the newspaper Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung finds it incompatible with true patriotism for civilians to insist upon their "stammtisch" when soldiers who come home on furlough often can't find tables and places in restaurants.

A lot of their artillery and transport still uses horses.

Let's drift over to the Adlon for lunch. It's expensive, but somehow the Americans usually go there—suppose partly because it's near the Embassy, and in times like this the Embassy and the Americans sort of gravitate a little more closely together than perhaps normally.

And then too there aren't many other people in Berlin who speak English. They're used to English here at the Adlon, and don't look startled when they hear it spoken.

Hard luck, today's meatless, forgot about that. Happens twice a week. Lucky for us we can eat at places like this. You can have a nice grilled sole, or that "Bauernfrustuck" means an omelette with fried potatoes mixed in. If you were living in a German home you get one egg a week—if your dairy man had any eggs—and you might occasionally get a fish, but the chances the fish market would be sold out before you ever got there.

You could even have oysters here—at 80 pfennigs an oyster. Five of us nearly ordered a dozen each the other night, but a Kansan, with native caution, asked the price.

We figured that even in registered marks that meant just about $10 worth of oysters, so we had potato soup instead.

This bill does look a bit steep, doesn't it. Six marks fifty for an omelette, piece of chocolate cake (which you couldn't have had any place else in town), and a half bottle of cider. You're lucky you're not a regular resident.

With your registered marks, that costs you just $1.20. Those boys over there who are permanent correspondents get only two marks fifty for their dollars. Your lunch would have cost one of them $2.60.

Loneliest Man in Berlin

That's the French Embassy across the Platz. Loneliest man in Berlin lives there. He's the French caretaker. The Germans let the French leave one man in their Embassy and they have one in Paris on the same basis. At first the Frenchman was only allowed to walk across the Platz to the American Embassy, but now he has a little more freedom.

Take a look at that German soldier on the motorcycle—about the most efficient looking military object I ever saw. That raincoat is real rubber. The whole army looks efficient like that. No ersatz there. The uniforms are real wool. A lot of civilian things about this country look shoddy, but never anything in the Army. The best of everything goes into the Army. Everyone sacrifices for the Army. The strength of the country is the Army. Perhaps that's why it doesn't matter quite so much here what the civilian thinks.

It's dark outside now. Put this button in your coat lapel. They call it a "gluwürmchen"—phosphorescent button—might keep someone from bumping into you in the dark. If you want something more decorative, you can buy one like an edelweiss, or a Scottie, or a monkey climbing a ladder—quite a business now in designing individual phosphorous ornaments—it's the way you find a friend on the corner in the dark.

Pastries While They Are

Too bad we didn't have time this afternoon for one of the big cafés on the Linden or Kurfurstendam. They are jammed full every day—mostly sort of lower middle class women.

They sit for hours eating pastries—something not rationed yet. I don't think they really need the food, but it's the idea of making the most of something while you've got the chance.

I'll take you to a good place for dinner tonight. It's a private club that's been opened to some foreign visitors for dinner. Best food in town and fairly reasonable. On meatless days you can always get phreasant or goose—things that don't show up on the ordinary German table very often these days, if ever. The official explanation is that a lot of the club members are hunters.

Later in the evening we can drop in at the Taverna, a warm friendly little restaurant which always keeps a table reserved for the Americans.

Reich Harasses Sweden

(Continued from Page 1)

—and the mainland. These are territorial waters.

Nevertheless it is alleged that German submarines have been operating in these narrows and Swedish Coast Guards are said to be reporting constant landing by German officers and men. The usual explanation of these parties, it is said, is that they are only stretching their legs.

Near Stockholm another narrow inlet separates Nynashamn and Landsort Light. The former is a miniature fortress. Yet the presence of batteries in possession here has not prevented frequent incursions from German war vessels.

One of them, indeed, recently seized a Swedish ferryboat long enough to take off a wanted passenger, the seizure being effected by no other than Adolf Hitler's own yacht, the Grylle.

The officers in the garrison telephoned to Stockholm, instead of turning the guns on the invader, and when Swedish aircraft eventually came over the Grylle had already disappeared with its captive. All around Stockholm itself reports are frequent of picnics or exploration by German officers on hired yachts.

Along with these fairly well substantiated reports are less credible reports of heavy concentrations of troops over the Baltic Coast of Germany. It is even said that in the Pomeranian Bay the Germans have massed 5,000 lighters from the Elbe and the Rhine.

How much of this information is true is unknown. But it will probably all appear this week in the London press, together with the news of the return to London of Björn Prytz, Swedish Minister to London, who has been in Stockholm to tell the Swedes something of the Allied complaints about the way the Swedes are refusing to be outraged by German behavior.

This correspondent came as far as Amsterdam with the Minister and already in The Hague he had encountered Netherlands skepticism about the German concentrations.

"They have got to keep on changing their troops so as to keep them active and yet away from home," say the Netherlands.

Into the simmering pool of high politics, by the way, the American Minister to Stockholm threw a little stone in the shape of a mild routine invitation to Americans to go home, and all the interested parties contrived to make it promote a violent commotion.

New Plane Order

BURBANK, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Officials of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation said Jan. 29 they had received an order from the British Government for 200 bombing planes of a new type and spare parts to cost a total of $18,000,000

This order boosts to 750 the number of planes ordered from this company by the British in recent months.

The new bombers, faster and larger than the Hudson type previously bought, will be turned out at the rate of 40 a month.

Fitted back, full skirt and adaptable collar are practical details of this perfectly cut house-coat. Really gorgeous multi-colours show predominantly Blue/Cyclamen, Violet/Green, Navy/Coral, Green/Flame, Brown/Green. Sizes S.W., 44 and 46 ins. 8/11

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British Find Rationing Better Than Expected

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 30—With the bacon ration doubled and the prospect that this breakfast essential may again be on the "open" market if supplies continue to arrive at the present rate, Britain looks back on three weeks of rationing and nearly five months of war with the knowledge that its food situation like its military situation is more promising than expected.

There is evidence that the organization of food supplies is improving as the food Ministry gains experience. At present almost the only criticism of the Ministry is that food prices are considered too high.

Many Can't Buy

The Labor Party maintains that bacon and butter are so expensive that workers cannot in many cases even buy up to the ration. It is suggested that the bacon surplus is partly caused in this manner.

To soften the blow of the meager butter ration the Ministry has now made it compulsory for all margarine, even the cheapest brands, to be up to the standard of butter in food value by the addition of extra vitamin content.

The Ministry is now preparing for the operation of meat rationing.

Accepted With Calm

Rationing has in general been accepted in Britain not with apprehension regarding this country's ability to import sufficient food supplies during war but with recognition that rationing is a vital cog in the national war effort.

There is certainly little evidence of shortage of food in shops, restaurants, and family larders. In some cases customers had difficulty before rationing was introduced in obtaining butter and sugar. But this has been largely due to disorganized distribution caused by the Government's taking over control of food from private concerns. In the light of experience and strongly-voiced criticism there has been much modification and revision of the means of control.

Government spokesmen, opposition leaders, and the press have been stressing that introduction of rationing at this early stage of the war, compared with near the end of the World War, is dictated by economic considerations as well as by the U-boat campaign against shipping.

Situation Recognized

The man in the street is realizing that the more food is imported the more shipping space is used up, the more are seamen's lives and freight risked, and the more foreign exchange must be bought to pay for it. In fact people in this country are having to do with guns instead of butter just as folk in other lands have been doing for some time.

It is generally agreed, moreover, that rationing will insure a fairer distribution of good supplies in war conditions.

Britain must continue to rely on imported food for a large proportion of its requirements. Estimates of the degree of Britain's self-sufficiency in foodstuffs vary between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. This wide variation is due to the different bases on which calculations are made. An estimate by the Advisory Committee on Nutrition of the Ministry of Health is that 40 per cent of the Nation's "energy requirements" are produced at home.

Must Still Import

The "grow more food" campaign on farm, allotment, and in gardens will soon be making an appreciable contribution toward feeding the Nation's 45,000,000, but Britain's traditional role of industrial exporter relying on cheap imported food cannot be fundamentally changed in a few years.

Ultimately, therefore, Britain must depend on the freedom of its shipping if it is to be safe from a much more drastic pulling in of belts. But little doubt is felt that this freedom will be maintained. Confidence is based on the relatively greater naval strength of this country over Germany compared with the World War period and to the fact that the new weapon of the air has so far failed to hinder British shipping appreciably.

The task of the Government has therefore been to decide how much food it can afford to buy abroad and carry home. The restrictions which it has already enforced are nowhere seriously regarded as prejudicial to the Nation's efficiency, health, or even reasonable enjoyment of its food.

Sugar Ration Easy

The majority of people are barely affected by being restricted to 12 ounces of sugar a week. There are, moreover, a large variety of alternative and unrationed "sweet things" such as syrups, jams, honey, chocolate, and candies.

The weekly ration of 4 ounces of butter means that the total of butter consumed in Britain will be halved. But a great many householders are having to cut their usual amount far more than half.

The British are among the biggest butter eaters in the world. The average annual consumption of butter a head in normal times is 24.8 pounds compared with 17 pounds in the United States, according to statistics available here. Australia and New Zealand are said to be the only countries with a higher per capita consumption than Britain.

In peacetime Britain has to import 90 per cent of its butter needs so that even at the rationed rate the Nation's butter bill is a heavy item both in foreign currency and shipping space. This is held to be a strong argument in favor of the somewhat drastic butter rationing.

Many households, however, are using the unrationed range of margarines as an alternative. For the price of butter has risen some 50 per cent to 1s. 7d. a pound, which puts it outside the range of many lower income families. After Feb. 1 all butter is to be pooled and sold as one brand called "national butter."

While there is at present virtually an unlimited supply of margarine, the Ministry of Food has appealed against extravagant use of it since the ingredients have to be imported.

Fats Are Available

There is no restriction yet on cooking fats. From the nutrition point of view it is stressed that present-day margarine is an adequate substitute for butter and that the almost unlimited supplies of milk produced in Britain should be taken fuller advantage of by small income families. It is being urged that surplus milk now sold cheaply to factories for canning and turning into plastic materials should be made available for poor families at the same cut price.

In supplying Britain with bacon Canada is stepping into the breech caused by uncertainty of Scandinavian shipments.

Canadian suppliers have undertaken to send at least 4,480,000 pounds of bacon a week to Britain, while Britain is ready to accept up to 5,600,000 pounds a week if available. This compares with an average of about 2,412,300 pounds for the years 1935-37.

Arrivals early in the new year of big supplies of bacon and eggs from overseas have been helping to keep down breakfast table costs. Eggs are not rationed; nor are poultry, liver, tripe, and such items to be included in the forthcoming meat ration.

Feeding Stock a Problem

There is, however, a serious problem in the poultry industry which is liable to interfere with home supplies of eggs and also raise their price unless a solution is found.

Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Minister of Agriculture, has said that there must be a cut of at least a third in animal feeding stuffs imports.

Simultaneously, large- and small-scale poultry keepers have been encouraged to increase their stock. But already they have experienced shortage of food for their birds, and it will be some months before home-grown feed is available and it is doubtful if it will be adequate in any case. Here then is a big problem for the Government.

As far as imported meat is concerned, ample supplies are available at present. Some householders have had to buy the rather more expensive home-grown meat in place of their usual imported joints as the latter have been requisitioned in great quantities for the troops.

Ration by Value

Meat is expected to be rationed by value rather than by weight—the amount forecast being between 1s. 6d. and 2s. a week a head. The price of meat is expected to rise shortly.

Regarding Government storage of food, there were reports before the war of great quantities accumulated. The Ministry of Food refuses to divulge any information on this subject now, but merchants in the animal feeding stuffs trade say the reported reserves of animal food are largely nonexistent.

This again shows the key to Britain's food supply is the free coming and going of its shipping.

Return of Nazis Is 'Essential,' Japan Declares

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie today that the return to Japan of 21 Germans seized by the British Navy from the Japanese liner Asama Maru was "essential."

The demand was made at a 2½ hour conference in which "every angle" of the Asama Maru case was discussed. The vessel was halted by a British warship Jan. 20 of Yokohama, and the 21, seamen returning to Germany, were taken off. They have been interned in Hong Kong.

Ambassador Cragie and Foreign Minister Arita agreed to meet again tomorrow.

The Foreign Office statement was seen as a strengthening of Japan's attitude because heretofore the Japanese Government had simply "reserved the right" to demand the return of the captives.

The Foreign Office statement said Ambassador Craigie requested today's conference. It was agreed that the British note replying to Japan's protest over the incident would not be published immediately.

Mutton Recommended With Beef Snowbound

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 30

Great Britain's current spell of severe weather, tying up traffic movement, led the Food Ministry yesterday to urge the public to eat mutton instead of beef because the distributed supply of mutton is greater.

The Government asked the public "for the time being" to be sparing in the use of coal, coke, gas, and electricity.

It was announced there were temporary shortages in some districts and that economy would be necessary only until supplies were moving freely again.

Cabins by the Sea

Practically Rocked to Sleep in the Sea's Cradle

Call them cabins if you will but thousands of Florida visitors are finding them comfortable homes during the winter months. The attractive "cabins" shown above are located atop the dunes on the beach at Daytona Beach, Fla. Beautifully landscaped with palms and tropical shrubs these cabin colonies are constantly in demand by winter visitors to Florida.

Ship Two Years in Ice Makes Port

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—A Soviet saga of Arctic ice ended today with the return to Murmansk yesterday of the icebreaker Sedoff, which, imprisoned in ice for 26 months, drifted to a point less than 300 miles from the North Pole.

The account of the rescue by the 11,000-ton icebreaker Joseph Stalin was recounted by Commander Ivan Papanin, head of the Northern Sea Route Administration.

"At 80 degrees, 32 minutes," he reported, "the ship (Joseph Stalin) encountered impassable ice fields, the storming of which could have resulted in exhaustion of our coal supply.

"We confined ourselves to deep reconnoitering, and proceeded to Barentsburg, where we bunkered and again sailed northward. On Jan. 3, the Sedoff crew saw the beams of our searchlights. Two days later, the twinkling lights of the Sedoff gleamed in the darkness of the Arctic night.

"For 10 days our flagship stubbornly and methodically, now by frontal attack, now by flanking movements, forced it way through three-year-old ice. We experienced the strongest ice-jamming on Jan. 11 and 12.

"Next day the ice conditions changed, and on Jan. 13 we approached the Sedoff."

"The Sedoff," he said, "was frozen into a cup of ice weighing several thousands tons. . . . But by heating the hull and blowing up the ice, we gradually freed the ship of part of the ice.

"With great difficulty the flagship forced its way toward the edge of the ice. Thick towlines could not stand the unbearable strain, and burst one after another.

"The ice cup was torn off only on our way to Barentsburg."

Leaving that far northern port Jan. 25, "we sailed in a narrow corridor between two cyclones," said Commander Papanin, "and we had to steer a complicated course, frequently changing it depending upon movement of the cyclones. By the end of the fourth day we saw the mainland. A few hours more passed, and we moored at Murmansk."

The Sedoff began its strange voyage with two other ships, the Sadko and Malygin, but these freed themselves in April, 1938.

The Sedoff, in tow of the Joseph Stalin, came back to Murmansk last night, to a flood-lighted wharf where relatives waited to greet the crew of 16, whom they had not seen since the voyage began June 15, 1937.

Since Oct. 23, 1937, the Sedoff had been helpless in the ice with a broken propeller. Supplied with food and fuel, Capt. K. S. Badigan and his crew engaged in scientific observations and had hoped to drift across the Pole.

When perverse ice currents prevented this, the Joseph Stalin went on an adventure-packed voyage of rescue, the official Russian news agency Tass reported Jan. 13.

Americas' Board Recommends New Internment Law

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The Pan-American Neutrality Committee recommended that officers and crews of belligerent warships who arrive in neutral territory through shipwreck or other involuntary cause be interned for the duration of the war.

The recommendation was an apparent reference to the cases of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, scuttled at Montevideo, and her supply ship, the Tacoma, interned by Uruguay.

The Committee, a board of seven experts on phasess of the America's 300-mile safety zone, forwarded their recommendations to the Pan-American Union in Washington, to be passed on to the governments of the American Republics.

British Blockade Amazes Observer

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Tom Gardner Cobb, cadet officer on the S. S. West Cusseta of the American Pioneer Lines, says he is certain the sun never sets on the British blockade.

A five-month voyage half way around the world with searches by British ships in many seas and ports was described by Mr. Cobb when his ship docked here.

Mr. Cobb said his ship sailed from New York last year, three days before war was declared. At Gibraltar came the first inspection by the British light cruiser Wrestler which trained three torpedo tubes at the West Cusseta.

"They lowered a boat, came aboard, and went over everything," Mr. Cobb said. They were searched again at Port Said, entrance to the Suez Canal, and again at the other end. The next stop was Karachi, India, and out came a gunboat.

"Once in the Indian Ocean about 1:30 a. m., just out of Ceylon, we were stopped in the darkness by a signal from a blacked-out ship. Then a searchlight from low on the water played over us from about 100 yards away. It may have been a submarine. We couldn't tell. Finally they told us to 'proceed,' but not to give their position."

Japanese Seek Trade Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

by its receipt from American than directly from Japanese sources.

At the office of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations it was stated that literature from these bureaus has been re-transmitted to various members of the Committee in the hope of influencing their action and that letters relating to it have been received by them.

The origin of the Japan Foreign Trade Bureaus' "information" pieces is clearly identifiable and there is no effort to conceal their source or hide their purpose. The unusual feature of the propaganda, however, is the extent to which it goes in directly advising American opinion what considerations should be ignored and what considerations should be controlling in deciding the next step in its Far Eastern policy.

In many ways this literature is more candid than the official statements of the Japanese Government since, contrary to Tokyo's formal position, one tract frankly admits that "Japan is engaged in a war" and asks Americans to overlook its "regrettable" effects upon American trade.

"Much as they would prefer it otherwise, nations at war," explains a pamphlet called "Trade with America's Third Best Customer," "perforce must subordinate even their popularity abroad to military necessity. Under such circumstances, it is a regrettable fact that abnormal restrictions have been imposed, which have been disagreeable, at all times actually unfavorable, to individual trade interests of friendly nations."

These "adnormal restrictions" by Japan on American trade should not be the cause of abnormal restrictions by America on Japanese trade, the pamphlet argues, and goes on to urge that American businessmen, workers and consumers be alert to the vital need of a new commercial treaty or at least a temporary agreement looking forward to such a treaty.

Ironically, one reason offered by the Japan Foreign Trade Bureaus' literature why the United States should be more attentive to Japanese trade and less concerned with its Chinese trade is that since 1932 American sales to China have declined 38 per cent. No mention is made of what country contributed most to China's decreasing trade with the United States during this period.

The technique of the publicity which the Japanese in the United States are putting out is to appeal not to Administration and Congressional officials who would normally deal with these matters, but to those sections of the population whose livelihood is in one way or another affected by trade with Japan. The pamphlets are directed to telling domestic opinion what its concern should be and to arousing American opinion to demand the continuance of the same trade conditions between the two countries as under the expired treaty. Americans are asked to appraise Japanese-United States commerce apart from the political issues and effects of the Far Eastern war.

Thus the Japanese propaganda appeals to the "hundreds of thousands of wage-earners employed in the manufacture of silk hosiery and textiles," to the West Coast States which "have the greatest dependence on direct trade with Japan," to the "hundreds of thousands of workers in the cotton fields of the South, in the oil fields of California, the lumber camps of the Northwest, the manufacturing plants of the East and Middle West who earn a living because the products of their labor are sold to Japan, and to the "farmers, mechanics and stevedores who are employed" because of Japanese trade.

"We would like to point out that Japan is living in a difficult world with many internal and external problems," one of the Trade Bureau pamphlets says with reference to the war in China. "Certainly, the Japanese with their long experience of friendly trade relations with America would be the last country to use wanton methods against their commerce."

The use by Japan of "wanton methods" against American civil and commercial rights in China is the issue which caused the United States Government to abrogate the 28-year trade treaty and is the issue which lies behind the two embargo resolutions now before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The Government has deliberately given Japanese-American trade the uncertainty of a day-to-day basis and has invited Tokyo to give grounds for removing that uncertainty.

Opposition to either a permissive or a compulsory embargo on American war supplies to Japan was expressed by three prominent Senators today, Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota; Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, and Burton K. Wheeler, (D) of Montana. Senator Nye announced himself as "unalterably opposed to any embargo," Senator Wagner cautioned against "hasty action," and Senator Wheeler said he did not wish to stir up Japanese ill feeling against the United States.

Mexico in Line

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 30 (AP)—A group of Mexican officials have been invited to study Japan's industrial and economic life as guests of the Japanese Government, it was learned here today.

The Tokyo invitation, it was understood, was extended about a month ago, when Japan started a study of means to expand trade with other nations in the face of the expiration of the United States-Japanese commercial treaty. The invitation was made to various cabinet officers and other government officials, it was learned. One Mexican official said no reply had been made. Official advices are that several Japanese trade delegations are en route to Mexico.

Japan Cuts Oil

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Japanese tankers, which have been loading oil at southern California ports on the average of five a week, have only three sailings scheduled next month. Shipping sources could offer no reason for the abrupt drop. An agent for a number of the tankers, confirming a scarcity of bookings, said he had received no explanation.

Pressure in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30—Japanese propagandists are busy on the Pacific Coast with efforts through every available channel to persuade individuals and groups to bring pressure on Washington for a renewal of the Japanese commercial treaty.

Its purpose is to insure the sending of telegrams, letters, post cards, and group resolutions to the Department of State and Congress favoring retention of the commercial treaty.

Japanese statistics released from the Bank of Japan report "that an increasing amount of new capital is going into various industries . . . showing there is an added rosy tint to Japan's foreign affairs which has created an element of optimism in Japanese markets."

Chambers of Commerce on the West Coast, and the Marine Exchanges and Foreign Trade groups are backing water on their earlier trend to surge directly ahead for renewal. The statement of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce—which went through quite an internal debate before releasing its sentiment—gives the cautious Far Western trend generally accepted today. The Seattle Chamber said it had considered the problem at hand and urged early action on a treaty with Japan.

New Nazi Raid On Ships Along British Coast

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Germany today renewed widespread air attacks on shipping along the British East Coast, and Britain reported one of the Nazi raiders had been shot down. No definitive reports of damage to shipping were forthcoming.

Meanwhile damage resulting from Germany's raid yesterday on Allied and neutral shipping—raids scattered over a 700-mile area from the Shetland Islands to the Kentish Coast and involving at least 16 vessels—was the subject of sharply contrasting British and German reports today.

The German High Command announced that the three-hour "reconnaissance flight" by some 15 to 20 German bombing planes "destroyed seven armed enemy merchant ships in convoy, and two patrol boats." One enemy pursuit plane was shot down near Hartlepool. All of our planes returned safely."

Germany's official news agency, DNB, reported that the nine vessels "destroyed" by the German bombers totalled 21,378 tons.

'Not One Sunk'

British sources, however, flatly denied these reports, stating that of 13 British merchant ships and one Latvian vessel bombed and machine-gunned, not one ship was sunk. No British planes were reported lost. The Germans were also reported to have struck two British lightships.

In addition to the merchant ships attacked several British trawlers were disclosed to have been victims of German bomb and machine-gun assaults. The captain of the trawler Rigoletto and the mate of the Durrant were fatalities resulting from machine-gun fire of low-flying Nazi raiders.

Seven fatalities on the Latvian freighter Tautmila, 3,724 tons, were reported while the only British fatality announced was aboard the steamer Gripfast, 1,109 tons. There were several wounded on these and other ships.

The German raiders cruised off the East Coast for three hours until fighting planes, anti-aircraft fire, and lowering fuel forced a halt.

On the Northeast Coast air raid warnings were sounded as far as 40 miles inland and thousands of persons jammed raid shelters, emptying schools, factories, and shipyards.

Low clouds enabled the German planes, mostly Heinkels, to elude the British fighters.

From Captain Dreismann of the Latvian freighter came a graphic account of the attack. He said a direct hit shattered the Tautmila's engines and another bomb struck "almost on top" of a lifeboat being lowered from the stricken ship, resulting in several fatalities.

The Captain of the 4,867-ton Otterpool, one of the 13 British merchant ships, said his vessel was machine-gunned after 10 bombs fell nearby. Two of the crew were reported wounded.

Fought With Rifle

The Captain said he met the machine-gun attack with rifle fire, lying on his back on the bridge to fire at one bomber. Three British fighters appeared quickly and put the bomber to flight.

An official British account said that "in spite of the severe weather conditions and poor visibility Royal Air Force aircraft were able to engage and drive off the enemy at many points."

One raider was reported to have dropped seven bombs near the steamer Llanwern (4,966 tons) in the Tyneside area without securing a hit.

Ships also reported attacked were: British Officer, 6,990 tons; Stanburn, 2,881 tons; Otterpool, 4,867 tons; Knitsley, 2,272 tons; Wellpark, 4,649 tons; Imperial Monarch, 5,831 tons; Miriam, 1,903 tons; Athel Monarch, and the Dan-Y-Bryn. The names of the two lightships were not available.

In one instance, a German plane was said to have attacked a merchant ship about a mile from the coast, dropping six bombs which fell harmlessly.

Weather Severe

Royal Air Force fighters took to the air in weather so severe that one train was 28 hours late on a 400-mile trip, and the Government cautioned householders to use coal, gas, and electricity sparingly.

A German warplane repeating attacks on shipping, bombed vessels off the East Coast town of Yarmouth Jan. 30, the Air Ministry announced.

Meanwhile loss of the crew of 20 aboard the 3,000-ton Danish steamer Frednsborg when it struck a mine off the coast of Scotland was also announced.

Lightship Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The sole survivor of a crew of a coastal lightship, attacked by a German plane yesterday, said he and seven others aboard the ship took to a small boat when German bombers sprayed the lightship with machine gun bullets and dropped nine bombs, one of which struck the craft.

Seven of the crew drowned when the rowboat capsized after 17 hours in the open sea.

Scuttled Ships

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Of 350 German merchant ships in neutral ports at the start of the war, 24 totaling 103,037 tons have been captured or sunk and 23 totaling 139,236 tons have been scuttled by their own crews, an informed naval source said today.

Twenty-nine per cent of the German merchant fleet remains bottled up in neutral ports, the informant said.

Bennett a Justice

LONDON, Jan. 30—Mr. R. B. Bennett, who retired in 1935 as Prime Minister of Canada, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace at Dorking, Surrey.

It was understood the title would be honorary. Mr. Bennett moved to England from Canada last January.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Louisiana Holds Open House—Eight McIntire Chairs

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

One of the 18 Louisiana homes to which visitors will be welcomed the first week of March, this Rienzi Plantation house is believed to have been built in 1796. It is about 50 miles south of New Orleans and is typical of the architecture of the period. Service quarters are on the ground floor and graceful stairways lead to the main entrance, opening from the wide balcony extending to three sides.

This is the parlor of Claiborne House, one of eighteen New Orleans homes which will be open to the public during the city's annual Fiesta Week, March 3-10. The hostess is a great-granddaughter of W. C. C. Claiborne, first American Governor of Louisiana Territory after it was bought from France in 1803. The furnishings are mostly of a later generation, usually known as Early Victorian but are also termed Louis Philippe, the contemporary French style. The spacious extent of the interior is well indicated by this view.

Built in 1838 for Governor Roman, second executive of Louisiana Territory, this house is said to be Louisiana's most imposing plantation home. It is in its original form and is approached through a long avenue of great live oak trees, of the same number as the 28 columns on three sides of the building. Now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stewart, it will be open to visitors March 3 to 10.

Open House in New Orleans

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

Bouffante - skirted Southern ladies with bonnets tied under their chins are bustling about in New Orleans in anticipation of guests—the several thousand expected for the annual fiesta week of March 3-10. Then southern hospitality swings open its iron gates and the "darky" at the door welcomes visitors from sections of the country where winter is still lingering.

Some eighteen famous old homes here have entered the spring fiesta and are ready to take home-lovers from other states into their confidence. To northerners who may be leaving snow-mantled homes and sleety streets, just the fragrance of the balmy air compensates their journey, for here the atmosphere will be heavily scented with magnolia, sweet olive and jasmine. Every home has a garden, and along the iron fences vines grow rampant and the weeping lantanas and the Bignonia send forth lavender, blue and yellow blossoms.

Three Architectural Styles

Several types of homes are included in the tour. The old plantation style of one-story house is built high above the ground; homes of the ante-bellum days are known as of the golden age, those where the garden is almost as important as the house itself; and the old patio homes in the French quarter, the Vieux Carre.

When hostesses show you around as their personal guests, the culture and history of one of the most interesting of America's cities begin to unfold. Each ancestral portrait on the walls has its individual story. Furniture brought from France when this city was still under the French flag; heavy rosewood pieces made by local French cabinetmakers "before the Americans bought Louisiana"; old heirlooms of ante-bellum days—all are explained by the daintily gowned Southern ladies who delight in giving us an intimate glimpse of the "Old South."

Down on the esplanade in a very old part of the city, Madame Lise Perilliat, who speaks either French or English, awaits visitors. She is the great-granddaughter of W. C. C. Claiborne, the first American governor of Louisiana after the territory was bought from France in 1803.

She Welcomes Visitors Warmly

"I am charmed to have them come," said Madame Perilliat, "they are so very considerate and so very appreciative." When friends warned her that she should put up ropes to keep the visitors in line, she said, "No, indeed." On the contrary, she laid out on her table valuable letters of Henry Clay.

"He brought up my grandfather to young manhood," she said, "and there are interesting paragraphs where he speaks of sending him hams, and of inquiring for his welfare."

The home of Helen Pitkin Schertz takes one back to the old Spanish regime. It's a two-story, squarish-looking house with pillars supporting the balcony and smaller posts above reaching the roof. It was built in the early 1700's as a plantation house, but when the Spanish came in 1764, according to Mrs. Schertz, it was used as a Spanish custom house.

But one has not really seen New Orleans until he goes down into the original French quarter, the Vieux Carre. So the fiesta committee has chosen several homes in this section, to be opened this year for the first time. Here the two-and-three-story houses, built flush with the sidewalks, with iron lace-like balconies, appear to have the back to the front and the front to the back, with many a shop occupying the first floor.

In the Frederick Parham home on Royal Street, visitors enter directly from the sidewalk, through big wooden double doors, like a stable's, leading to a very wide vestibule reaching all the way to an open courtyard. Then up a flight of stairs at the back to the second floor, and you arrive at the "front door" of the apartment. A cozy glassed-in sitting room looking out on the garden's magnolia and banana trees is the main meeting place of the family. On through a formal dining room, and a living room, and you come to the French doors opening to the iron balcony, and have a sweeping view of the whole avenue.

Reminder of Spanish Control

The house of Hove-King was built in 1797 when this quarter was being rebuilt under Spanish influence after the fire of 1788. Here visitors pass the little perfume shop on the first floor, then through a long passageway to the back, up stairs to the living quarters. Guests are intrigued by the heavy outer doors, old Spanish hinges, wrought iron latches, quaint balconies which have overlooked Toulouse Street for almost a century and a half.

The New Orleans fiesta, not to be confused with the Mardi Gras, that traditional street carnival, is only in its fifth year. When Mrs. Hamilton Polk Jones and Mrs. Helen Pitkin Schertz were driving back from the spring garden festival in Natchez five years ago, one said to the other, "Why not open our New Orleans homes to visitors too?" "Yes, why not?" was the answer, and at once they developed the idea. A few hundred guests arrived the first year. In 1939 more than 3,000 reveled in this Southern hospitality and sniffed the balmy scented spring air of this semi-tropical Crescent City.

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The Story of Eight McIntire Chairs

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Three attributes contribute most significantly to the desirability of a piece of workmanship in the decorative arts, whether it be china, glass, silverware or furniture. These are: design and craftsmanship; knowledge of the maker's name; associations with owners or users of note.

Each of these factors may have sufficient weight to give a certain thing high importance to collectors, even though one or both the others may appear in slight degree, or not at all. So the foundling silver mug that came from and through hands wholly unknown, may be such a treasure in its form, details and rarity, that it is admired without stint or reservation. A very simple and unbeautiful object that assuredly was used much by a famous person may have large market value, solely for its associations. And even the most trivial example that a celebrated workman unquestionably produced—sometimes even a fragment—may excite eager competition among would-be owners.

Of Museum Quality

When such an article of furniture as the chair shown here qualifies for all three reasons, no one should be surprised that museums may compete for its possession. A glance will show that it is true to the best types of Hepplewhite's designs, and excellent in its carved ornament as well as for its perfect proportions and stylistic accuracy. Then, its maker is known—Samuel McIntire of Salem, famous as cabinet-maker and as architect and builder of Salem's finest homes between 1790 and 1810, and distinguished for the skill, refinement and variety of his carving.

The attribute of association with a leading citizen, ship-owner and trader in the Far East, is also attached to the chair. It is one of a set of eight belonging to Elias Hasket Derby (1739-1799) the wealthiest American of his day.

In the 1790's McIntire built for him a sumptuous residence, with gardens and conservatories, the design by Bulfinch and slightly modified by McIntire. The owner passed on in 1799, and the mansion was closed for several years, for the expense of maintenance was too great for heirs. It was demolished in 1815, within twenty years of its erection.

Set of Eight Sold for $4.00

Long before this, its contents had been sold at auction, including the set of eight McIntire chairs of which that pictured here is one. The lot was bought for four dollars (fifty cents each) by a member of an old Salem family, in which the chairs remained by inheritance, until 1932. Then came the settlement of the estate of the last descendant, a lady who had married William C. West, great-grandson of Elias Hasket Derby, first owner of the chairs. It was several years before this important part of the furniture was disposed of, three leading American museums finally taking six of the eight. One pair went to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, another to the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and a third to the Art Institute of Chicago. The fourth pair dignifies a home in suburban Boston.

The story of the six years' negotiations that ended with the closing of these sales, would make interesting reading, if it could be told. It was known generally, among dealers and by museums, that this extraordinary number of matching McIntire chairs was on the market. Dealers made persistent efforts to secure them, but the estate chose to dispose of them through its attorney representative, well aware that their intrinsic quality and their documented ownership in only two families, made them of great desirability. Records were not found that proved they came from the shops of Samuel McIntire, but their rigid comparison with chairs which he certainly did make, left no doubt of it in the minds of museum authorities most competent to judge.

So here we have a piece of furniture that meets all requisites of the most exacting connoisseur: in quality of design and craftsmanship; in associations; and in assurance of a distinguished maker. Only the original invoice, or the maker's attached business label, can be mentioned as possibly enhancing its merit in its class.

This is one of a set of eight chairs made about 1795 by Samuel McIntire for Elias Hasket Derby, famous ship-owner and merchant of Salem. In liquidating his estate they were sold at auction a few years later for fifty cents each. Now, each of three American art museums owns a pair of them, the other two being privately owned.

'Rhode Island Art Treasures'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Providence

Tapestries, silver, ceramics, furniture and paintings from private homes and collections in Rhode Island, are on view at the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, in the most important exhibition of the season. The exhibition will continue through the month of February.

"Rhode Island Art Treasures" presents to the Museum visitor the unusual opportunity of seeing objects from private homes. Many of the pieces of furniture, silver, and china have never been publicly displayed before, but some of the paintings and drawings come from well-known collections. Nearly the whole main floor of the Museum is being used as well as three galleries of Oriental art on the floor above, and two galleries of drawings and watercolors on the floor below.

Silver From Three Continents

Spanish, Italian and French furniture is arranged in the large gallery, along with six or more cases of silver, in which English, Dutch, German, Swedish and Peruvian pieces are included; also examples of Sumatran, Balinese, and Siamese silversmithing, and a large punch bowl from Russia.

The main gallery has been hung with tapestries, three from Brussels looms dating about 1625 represent episodes from the Story of Joseph. There are two 18th century Aubussons and three Mortlakes, about 1650, from the Vulcan and Venus series. One of the finest is a Brussels work dating from about 1550.

Lowestoft, Staffordshire and Battersea

A collection of Battersea enamels, snuff boxes, patch boxes, and mirror knobs is shown, and Lowestoft china, several cases of Staffordshire ware and a case of copper and silver lustre. Small galleries contain paintings, from Colonial portraits to contemporary work; furniture of different periods and much early American silverware. Providence being a wealthy center, it is rich in examples of Colonial silversmithing.

Goddard pieces, several of which have never been displayed before, are shown along with other furniture of the same period. There are secretaries, small tables, and chairs attesting to the superb workmanship of cabinet makers of the late 1700's.

Paintings in the exhibition include a Rembrandt and a Franz Hals, both of which were in the exhibition of Old Masters at the World's Fair in New York. There are portraits by Goya, Raeburn, Sully, Lawrence, Hoppner, Stuart, Ralph Earl, Van Dyck and others. Two floral still life paintings are by Van Pol. The two still lifes, one of vegetables and the other of fruit, are Spanish 17th century.

Paintings by French Artists

The French school is represented by Utrillo, Henri Rousseau, Renoir, Monet, Pissarro, Signac, Van Gogh, and Degas A delightful little painting of a cat by Renoir, belongs to the artist's early period.

The exhibition is rounded out with three galleries of Oriental material, in which are shown Chinese ceramics and bronzes, Japanese paintings, Tibetan temple banners and Japanese textiles.

"Rhode Island Art Treasures" will remain on exhibition through the month of February. Open from 10 a. m., to 5 p. m., weekdays, and 2 to 5 p. m., on Sundays, it is free to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, with an admission fee of 25 cents on other days. D. D.

How Crafts Assist Artists

An educational Film program has been arranged by the Worcester Art Museum for Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock from February 3 through March 30. The series of films listed below will be shown in the Museum Lecture Hall, demonstrating how various examples of fine and applied art are actually made. Each week a small exhibition will be held, arranged by advanced students of the Museum School, to illustrate the relation between the aesthetic qualities of an object and the methods of its manufacture.

February 3. Films: "The Making of Wrought Iron," "A Visit to the Armor Gallery," and "Steel." Exhibition: The Magic of Iron and Steel.

February 10. Films: "The Making of a Bronze Statue," and "Sculpture in Stone." Exhibition: Sculptor's Tools and Sculpture in the Making.

February 17. Film: "The Making of a Stained Glass Window." Exhibition: Stages in the Creation of a Stained Glass Window."

February 24. Films: "The Silversmith" (the late Arthur J. Stone of Gardner co-operated with the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in making this film) and "Metal Craft." Exhibition: Art in Silver and Pewter.

March 2. Films: "The Pottery Maker" and "People of Mexico." Exhibition: Pottery in the Making.

March 9. Films: "Clothing" and "Tapestries and How They Are Made." Exhibition: Fashions of the Last Two Decades. Tapestry Today.

March 16. Films: "The Temples and Tombs of Ancient Egypt," "The Daily Life of the Egyptians—Ancient and Modern," and "Exotic Egypt." Exhibition: Bringing the Past to Life.

March 30. Film: "The Making of a Fresco." Exhibition: A Fresco Painting.

Club Meetings

Clock Club: Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 p. m., at the Old State House, Boston. Donald D. Packard will speak on John Bailey of Hanover, Mass., and his brothers, Calvin and Lebbeus, and his son John, Jr. Members who have clocks by any of these makers, or have available data concerning them, are invited to co-operate by notifying Mr. Packard, 435 Heath Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

* * *

Pewter Collectors' Club of America: The annual meeting will be held at Hotel Vendome, Boston, on Jan. 31, with dinner at 6:30. This will be followed by election of officers, and by a talk on Britannia Makers of Meriden, by Mrs. Charles H. Watkins. Members are requested to bring items made by Lemuel J. Curtis, James Frary, Ashbil Griswold, I. C. Lewis, John Munson, Samuel Simpsom, the three Wards, Charles Yale, and H. Yale and Company.

Whatnots—Again?

There is a marked increase in whatnot cabinets, curio and hobby chests, bric-a-brac shelves for little collected treasures. One sofa end-table has a glass case for the entire top. With a black velvet flooring it is ready for shells, miniature pitchers, little elephants, rare stones, or whatever the family collects.

Rattan garden chairs for summer substitute plastic strips less than an inch wide and of pastel colors for the usual fiber. Appearing something like transparent glass it is interwoven for the seat and back of the chairs. It has the tensile strength of aluminum, is water-proof, chip-proof, and stain-proof, it is claimed.

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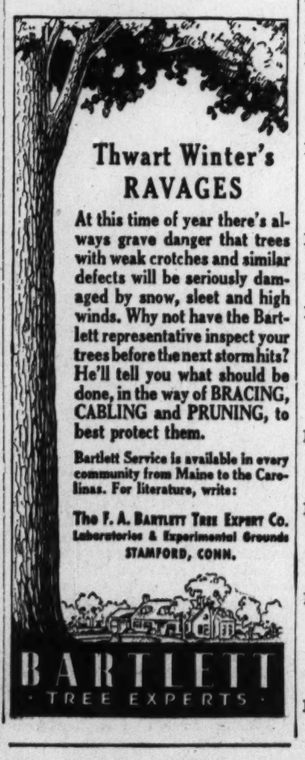
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Great Music Is Collegiate Now

Step Into the College Music Room and Hear for Yourself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

Outside a cold black wind comes swooping off the lake, beats with velvet hands against the tall windows, and streams away into the night. Inside, behind thick walls, in a high-ceilinged room full of comfortable chairs and worn furniture showing long use, are people, quiet and relaxed. Some of them sit with eyes closed; some are sprawling on the floor; by a lamp in one corner a girl is writing a letter. No cheerleader is present, no pennants are flaunted, no goldfish are being swallowed. But don't let the atmosphere fool you—these are college students. You say it is a mystery? Yes, it may be; but the answer to that mystery is simple—music.

These people really are college students, and they really are gathered to listen to music—good music. The scene is not a peculiar one. It happens to be drawn from the student union at the University of Wisconsin; but essentially the same scene is being enacted this winter all over the United States.

Libraries Of Records

On phonographs provided by school funds, or by gifts from graduating classes, or on machines rigged up by the physics department—on big and little, old and new phonographs—students are playing concert music. Libraries of records are being accumulated, and the young men and women who graduate this year are going to have a remembrance of enjoyment that they won't pack away with their diplomas.

It is difficult to realize—unless you have seen it yourself—just how popular these college music rooms are. For instance, last year in the room described, students played whole albums of records 1,624 times!

The skeptic is probably already envisioning a room full of "jitterbugs" and a stack of hit-of-the-week records. The skeptic can hardly be blamed; his opinion reflects a popular fallacy. The facts are destructive of this picture. The most popular composer in the music room was Beethoven. He was closely followed by others a jitterbug probably never heard of—Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Mozart.

These college men and women, firmly associated in the popular mind with football and lipstick, played albums of Beethoven's compositions 970 times last year. They did hear college cheers; but they also heard his Seventh Symphony—124 times. They heard "The Beer Barrel Polka"—and Brahms and Tchaikovsky.

Calling upon the world's greatest orchestras and the world's greatest music for command performances may not seem typical of collegiate behavior; but sober facts show the real truth. Arturo Toscanini, Serge Koussevitzky, Leopold Stokowski, Bruno Walter, and other leaders of world renown led their orchestras in the playing of music by the masters; and these performances were, and are now, being attended day after day, continually—by collegians.

This liking for music is not restricted to music students, or art students, or any special group. Engineers are listed often among those using the records. Students of agriculture, economists, lawyers, chemists—all these and many others gather around the phonograph.

Large Proportion Of Men Students

An outstanding fact about the student listeners is the large proportion of men among them. Not only do the men predominate in the music rooms, but they also have enough interest in music to spend money on it. The proprietor of a record shop near a college was talking about the large number of men students who bought records.

"Do you mean records of dance music—swing?" someone asked.

"No, I mean classical music," she said. "Of course, they buy dance music, too; but in the last few years there has been a great increase in the sales of all kinds of records, and classical pieces have been more than holding their own."

The predominance of men listeners is a fact noticed by many observers, but no explanation of the fact has found wide acceptance. The men listeners themselves seem to be able to shed no light on the problem. In fact, some of them grow a little uncomfortable under questioning. One football-player type of fellow raised a bushy eyebrow when his habit of frequenting a music room was mentioned.

But He Listens To Symphonies

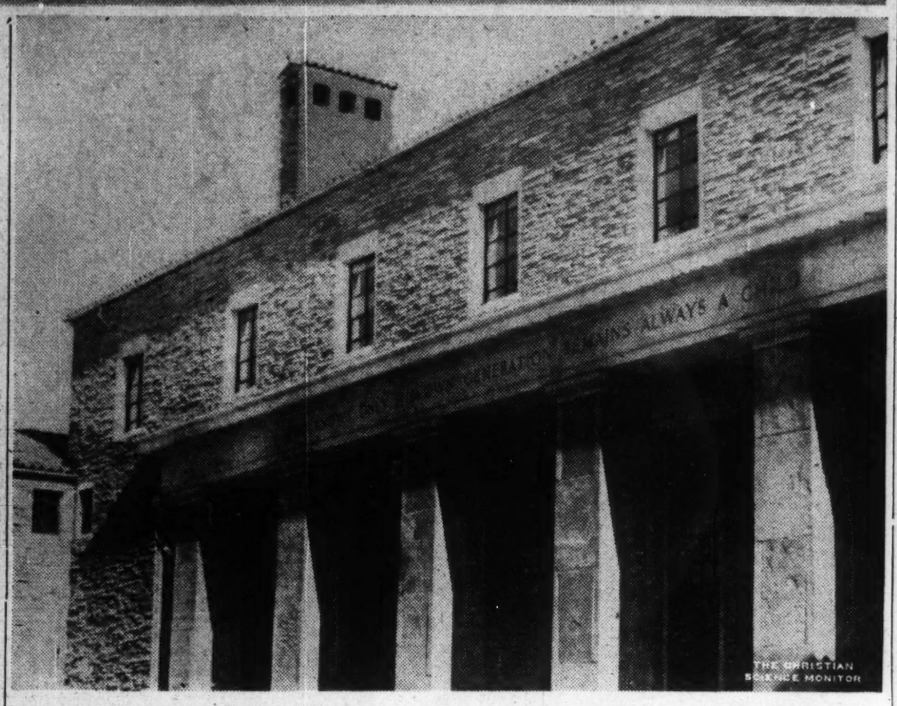
"I don't know anything about music," he said. "I just like it."

This student is like many of the others in the college music rooms. He doesn't want to seem hypocritical; he is sensitive to what he fears might be ridicule from those who have the popular conception of college students' behavior; but he really is enjoying symphonies, concertos, and all kinds of good music.

A string quartet from Budapest, an orchestra from London, a pianist from Poland, an Italian leading an American orchestra in a composition by an unforgettable German—these bits of experience stand out with new interest to the students this year. There will be outside influences on popularity of the phonographs. Some different composer may lead in the listeners' favor, but the trend seems to be toward real appreciation of what was foreign to the tastes of the man in the raccoon coat on the fifty-yard line.

That is the way it is in the music rooms; tastes change. It helps to have the wind storming along outside, and the windows pawed by flurries of snow. It helps to have friends around in the room and an air of informality. And then the great lonely music filling the room, and each one withdraws in spirit to that half-way place, outside of any walls but yet in touch with the other person around. There is war in the world, and there are storms; but there is also music, and students are getting it, and it is piling up a big score in the colleges.

William E. Stafford



The University of Colorado's new library, which was opened Jan. 2, has several features unusual to college libraries and making for greater enjoyment and usefulness on the part of both faculty and students. Designed by the late Charles Z. Klauder, Philadelphia educational architect, the structure has an exterior whose gentle slopes reflect the contour of the front range of the Eastern Rockies. Over the main entrance, seen below, is an inscription written by Dr. George Norlin, President Emeritus: "Who knows only his own generation remains always a child."

Complete With Browsing and Music Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

With unique servicing features which have attracted much attention among university and college librarians throughout the nation, the University of Colorado's new $540,000 library was opened right after the Christmas holidays.

The technical processes involved in servicing have been planned to attain a closer working correlation than has thus far been achieved in university libraries.

In interior arrangement, four divisional reading rooms, each with about 22,000 books on open shelf, have been made, instead of the customary single large reading room. The divisional rooms are devoted to physical and biological sciences, social sciences, humanities, and lower division subjects (those pursued by freshmen and sophomores).

"The first really radical divergence from the standardized university library plan," is the description accorded the servicing features by Sydney B. Mitchell, director of the University of California School of Librarianship.

A browsing room houses several thousand volumes selected for cultural value, and is furnished with comfortable chairs. Another feature is an outdoor reading court surrounded by a moat wall.

The new library has a capacity of more than a million volumes, and at its opening 300,000, in addition to 150,000 miscellaneous documents, periodicals, and maps.

The seating capacity is 1,500. Each divisional reading room will accommodate 225 students, and in addition, there will be 370 cubicles (individual studies) for graduate students and 50 rooms for faculty use. Other seminar studies have been built adjacent to the divisional reading rooms.

Other main rooms include reference, general periodical, and bibliography quarters, a documents room, a section for the Western history collection, a treasure room, and a music hall equipped with a piano and the Carnegie gift of nearly one thousand classical records and an electric phonograph. Specialized journals will be housed in their respective divisional reading rooms.

Through the Editor's Window

Singing at Home

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anna happened to sit next to me at a dinner last night so I asked her about her singing children. Anna herself has none of her own, but as supervisor of singing in a school system of one of our near-by New England towns she might be said to have quite a few.

Monotones. This was one of my queries. Is she successful at bringing them out of that state? It used to be, you know, that people thought some people could never learn to carry a tune. This happily is now an outdated notion.

Yes, she has them, and she trains them out of it partly through keeping them in upper registers. She told me of the kindergarten, how the babies there who could not yet seem to hear and produce different tones always sit down in front where she and the regular teacher can take special care of them; and of how eager the whole class always is to help the little tots win a place further back. Then Anna said an arresting thing.

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"Most of the children who have to be classed as monotones, would not have this problem," she said, "if their mothers would sing at home. I feel reasonably sure of that."

"If their mothers would sing at home!" I have been thinking of this ever since. Anna had been telling me wonderful things about the children singing together at school, playing in bands (even little tots), learning violin, piano, flute, and other instruments. A musical nation is growing up around us. A musical nation, that is, when it is at school. What about the mothers and fathers at home? What becomes of all that love of music when the children are at home?

Many adults have so divorced singing from their daily experience, that they think of it only as a performance, something to be done "for company." It becomes formal, and as such, is seldom or never done just for the joy of it. "I can't sing; I haven't any voice," keeps out of the home and daily experience, one of the loveliest, most spontaneous of all expressions of gratitude for living.

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On one of my country walks I often pass a certain farm at early morning or at sundown. A boy of that family, a strapping youngster in his early teens, is usually at these times driving the cow to or from pasture. And as he follows the leisurely beast, he always sings—at the top of his lungs. Now I almost never heard a less musical voice, as singing voices go. But I have never begrudged him even a grace note of that singing. It is grand. Both he and the cow are, I am sure, better off.

We children used to sing while dressing in the morning. We used to sing while doing the dishes together. Up and down the house, out in the barn, while running the lawnmower, while at any home task—we sang. We knew all the lilting popular songs, and we all collected so-called folk songs—some historic and others just the simple songs of the people, like "Jeanie of the Light Brown Hair." We struck up duets and quartets at the slightest provocation, and those who came to see us inevitably joined us. Yet in those days we had no music of an informal sort at school. It was the bleak period of the do-re-me book singing. But father sang—all kinds of gay and funny songs; and the parents of our singing friends sang.

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There are homes in which the children never hear their parents singing or humming as they work. Yet it is a sound that helps to make a home feel like home. Dads, mothers, children, young folks—even if you have never done it—it is not too late to begin. Sing with the radio, as a starter. Teach each other simple songs and hymns. Sing to the baby. You don't need piano accompaniments or all the words, though these may come.

It may seem a bit forced at first, but don't let yourselves comment unduly on it to one another. Just go ahead and try to sing a bit more today than you did yesterday. It may not be so wonderful to listen to, but it grows to be more and more fun—and you aren't doing it for a listening public anyway. Then by the time it becomes a natural part of your lives, you will find yourselves someday marveling at how much it has brought into your home.

A Tuesday Column

College Girls Studying Economic Position Of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockport, Ill.

A study of the economic position of women in modern society, believed to be the first course of its kind offered on a college campus, is being taught during the second semester at Rockford College by Dr. Meno Lovenstein, assistant professor of economics. Especially adapted to a women's liberal arts college, the course is an introductory review of woman's place in the world today as a property holder, consumer, and worker.

Through an informal plan of student reports and class discussion, Dr. Lovenstein will take up in his course such questions as woman suffrage, women and the law, women in industry and the professions, women's support of dependents and workmen's compensation laws as they apply to women.

Professor Lovenstein has consulted with Miss Mary Anderson of the Women's bureau in Washington and with various officials of the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters, all of whom have been enthusiastic about the new course offering.

In addition, economics students at Rockford are also continuing their visits of local textile, machine tool, and furniture factories. These trips, Dr. Lovenstein believes, deepen the students' appreciation and understanding of contemporary society through actual contact and the exchange of ideas with people actually at work in these fields.

Not to Confute Nor Take for Granted, But to Weigh and Consider

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What, then, do you think constitutes good reading? We will let Mr. H. L. R. ask us all. Do you find yourselves improving in reading ability and taste, Round Tablers? And have you any helpful ideas on this or an allied subject to share with the crowd? —Chairman.

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Massachusetts

Dear Friends of the Round Table:

Will you allow me the use of the "soap box" for a few minutes on the subject of "Reading, Just Reading"? To begin with (and every subject must begin somewhere), you either read or do not read. If you do not, you might; and if you do, you will never stop. It is an interest as varied as life itself, for it simply mirrors life. Sometimes the mirror may be fogged or distorted, but that is the fault of the mirror and not life. Have you ever examined a costly mosaic? Piece by piece the thing is nothing, but as a perfect whole it is a work of art. On the same principle our reading should be varied and broad.

In case you ever find yourself without a thing to say to a stranger (and it usually comes about suddenly) just ask the question, "What do you think constitutes good reading?" This is bound to bring an avalanche of ideas.

There is nothing like reminiscing over a book you have read or the thrill of discovering one you have missed. And any of you who do not already read have the additional thrill of finding enjoyment obtained from reading ahead of you.

As one writer put it, "Read little, but well!"

We do not care what you read, but begin reading and learn to think for yourself. Learn to accept or reject what you read—this is the main joy of reading.

Or to quote Sir Francis Bacon in his essay, "Of Studies": "Read not to contradict and confute: nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider."

(Mr.) H. L. R.

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From a College Window

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

The weekly meeting of the Round Table, and daily broadcasts over the radio have certainly made the world small. Through them we see men everywhere alike in desiring peace and in living lives which are surprisingly similar. The rapid means of communication and transportation which are being further developed every day may be the very steps to the future peace and international league which are currently discussed. These meetings of the Round Table certainly hold an important place in any effort for peace, and may profitably call forth our participation during these apparently troubled times.

The pages of The Christian Science Monitor and letters from my Mail Bag friends in as far distant corners as Iceland, New Zealand, England, South Africa, afford means for a real understanding of other peoples and countries. This, more than any offer of the United States to assist in the formation of the terms of a new treaty, must certainly be the basis of any lasting peace.

In addition to academic work, a wealth of activities and interests here at college—in the College Organization of my church, in the International Relations Club, the Flying Club, and as correspondent of the local newspaper—have made college a wonderful experience. They have proved, too, that the most enjoyable activities are those in which one is working with and for others.

I would enjoy sharing with Round Tablers anywhere an interest in aviation, in broadcasting, in international relations, in postcards and stamps, or in hobbies and interests different from my own. My home is in New York City, although for several years I lived in Detroit and in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and spent one year in Los Angeles.

May I join hundreds of others, dear Chairman, in expressing gratitude for the Youth Round Table?

(Miss) D. N.

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My Country and My People

Canada

Dear Chairman:

May I pull up a chair to the Youth Round Table?

Before beginning this letter I hunted around for the family atlas. It is open before me now at a map of the world. South America, Germany, France, United States, Great Britain, Spain, and the Scandinavian nations are but some of the countries printed on it. Are there Youth Round Table members in those countries? I hope so. To me there is nothing more interesting than people, and the countries they live in. Up until now I haven't done a great deal of traveling, so the next best thing is to hear from people living in the countries which I would like to visit.

What do you say to getting out pen and paper, and start jotting down the most interesting things you can think of about your country and its inhabitants. I think Round Tablers would read them with a great deal of interest.

In conclusion I would like to express my admiration for The Christian Science Monitor. In my opinion it is the best newspaper published.

(Mr.) G. MacD. M.

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Paging School Librarians!

Louisiana

Dear Chairman:

I have been a follower of this column for several years and have enjoyed the friendly and frank discussions by its readers. Many letters have attracted my attention because of locality and sameness of opinions on various subjects, others because of hobby interests, but lately I have noticed that those who work are trying to contact others and exchange ideas, etc., with fellow workers.

How about paging librarians, school librarians in particular for me? I am sure there are any number who follow you. page each week who are already in this work, or expect to become a book worm.

I attended a small college in the South, and took my library training in the East. During my college course I was out of school one year working in a public library. At this time I made up my mind to be a librarian.

(Miss) E. T.

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As for paging librarians, we are always glad to have the Round Table bring together those of you who do similar kinds of work, as well as those of you who have similiar interests. In fact, "bringing you together" is one of the Round Table's favorite occupations!

Cheerio . . . Chairman

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Popular Meeting Place

The school bulletin board is always a general meeting place, for most students soon get the bulletin-board habit, and may be found reading its notices several times a day. This one is at the Sawyer School of Business, Los Angeles, Cal., and in addition to announcing social affairs and other school activities, it carries an encouraging list of jobs obtained by recent graduates.

Lessening Dormitory Breakage

How Stanford Tackles This College Puppy Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stanford University, Calif.

As Stanford University students returned to school this year, they found that enrollment had jumped over 100 students from the same time last year. This was due in part to the increase in new students, but also to the improved scholastic standing of the freshman class.

Only one quarter as many frosh students were disqualified this year as compared with last year, according to the dean of men's office. A greatly improved spirit among the freshmen men was cited by the office as the main cause for the improvement.

Stanford's problem is not a unique one, and the office feels that it is meeting a problem common to many universities.

Damage made by students at Envina Hall, freshmen boys' dormitory, in past years amounted to several thousand dollars annually. The boys were required to pay a $10 breakage fee at the commencement of each year in the assumption that it would cover the damage that was created annually by rowdy behavior.

Last year the school instituted new, broad principles of co-operation. The boys were no longer required to pay the breakage fee, and were appealed to in a manner that encouraged them to use their own intelligence and sense of right. There was more personalized counseling in the expanded program of the dean of men's office which encouraged the boys to forsake the old "Joe College" attitudes for a more adult way of thinking: For those who seemed to be having trouble with the new way of thinking there were personal conferences. Boys who were deficient in their studies were organized into special study classes which met once a week and followed a special program. It was discovered that the boys made good progress when they knew that someone was taking a special interest in them.

That the program was a success was clearly shown in the small damage to the dormitory and in the special study room that was donated by the boys themselves at the end of the quarter. This room was conceived by the boys and paid for by them. Now they are planning to donate a recreation room, where ping pong, billiards, and the like will take the place of the former water fights, firecrackers and general rowdyism that so many college students have been taught to believe are a part of college life.

There is no coddling, the university stresses, only emphasis on adult behavior through personalized guidance.

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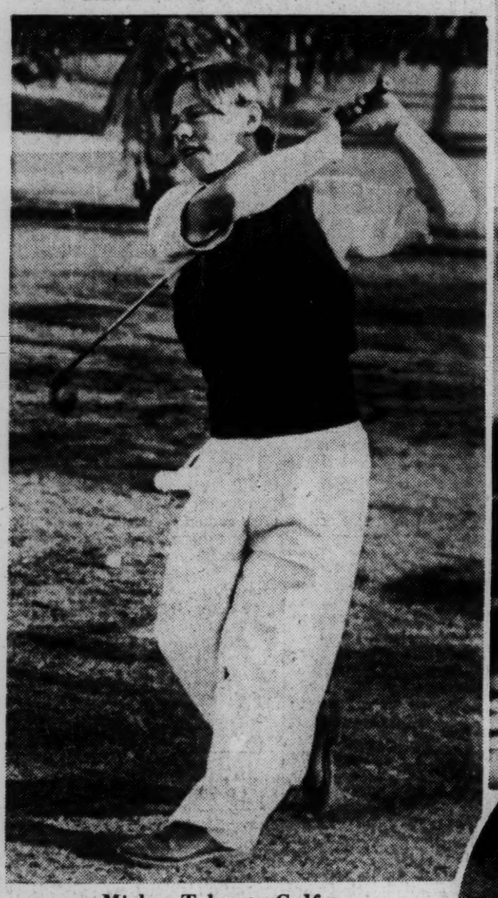
News From All Parts of the World as Seen Through the Lens of a Camera

A King at the Front

Here is King George VI as he inspected the British troops somewhere on the Western Front during his recent visit to France. Accompanied by members of his staff, he is shown emerging from the trenches occupied by British troops under the command of General Viscount Gort in the war zone.

Republican "Glamour Girl"

Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, left, and Mrs. Robert Brook with Minnie the Elephant after she was "crowned" "Glamour Girl of 1940" at a gathering of the Young Republican Club of Manhattan at Brookville, L. I.



Mickey Takes to Golf

Mickey Rooney, versatile young star of the screen, swings his golf clubs with evident pleasure as he takes a vacation from Hollywood at Coral Gables, Florida.

Winter in New York Harbor

Against the background of the towering buildings of New York City this little tug chugs and puffs as it breaks up. Miss Helen Stedman, at right, will be the "Star Spangled Banner Girl" at a ball for the aid of needy veterans.

She's a Champion

That isn't a koala from Australia at the right but "Alitra's Pride," sticking out her tongue at the cameraman as she posed after winning the title of "best cat in the show" at the 38th annual cat show of the Atlantic Cat Club of New York.

Wide World; William F. Brinton; © International; © Harris & Ewing

No Skiing for Mr. Woollcott

Alexander Woollcott, author and wit, is shown with Miss Ina Clair, star of stage and screen, as they watched the Intercollegiate Ski Meet at Sun Valley, Idaho, recently. Mr. Woollcott made a note in his memo book after watching the skiing: "Remind yourself never to put on a ski."

Mosicki Finds a Haven in Switzerland

Ignace Mosicki, the President of Poland when Germany overran it in September, 1939, takes a walk with his wife in the peace and quietness of Fribourg, Switzerland. After the collapse of Poland, President Mosicki and other officials of his Government fled to Rumania, where they were interned. Recently Mr. Mosicki was allowed to come to Switzerland. With his family he is now living in Fribourg where he was once a professor at the University.

A Couple of Texans Get Together

Gene Autry, singing cowboy of the movies who hails from Texas, dropped in to see Vice-President Garner during a visit to Washington recently. The two Texans got into a friendly discussion over the relative merits of their Western hats. Mr. Autry wears a wide-brimmed Stetson while Mr. Garner prefers the smaller and softer hat.

Spalding Soloist With Symphony—Current Art Exhibitions

Concerto Of Brahms Is Played

Since Dr. Koussevitzky is still absent on his mid-season holiday, it fell to Richard Burgin to conduct the Boston Symphony concerts of the program last night, and this afternoon. The program includes Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," the Brahms Violin Concerto with Albert Spalding as soloist, Prokofieff's "Classical" and "Batuque" by Fernandez.

As may be seen from the items listed, this program represented three German schools of musical thought, as well as some Russian and Brazilian—though the Russian might be termed such in letter only, as the "Classical Symphony" of Prokofieff has become an international classic. Mr. Burgin gave a thoroughly illuminating and piquant performance. He has not, in recent years, given a better account of himself as a conductor.

The Mozart overture also found Mr. Burgin in a flexible mood, and the small graces of the score were revealed with a deft touch. It was pleasant to find last night that Mr. Burgin had been able to throw aside the square cut method of projecting a symphonic score in favor of a more plastic molding of musical lines.

Mr. Spalding played the Brahms Concerto with verve and sensitiveness. For the more lyric melodies he summoned a beautiful tone, the quality of which was not appreciably altered in the more stirring bravura passages. The evident rapport between conductor and artist resulted in a performance which fully justified the ovation which followed. Mr. Spalding generously shared it with conductor and orchestra, with M. Gillet coming in for a bow on his own account, following his sympathetic performance of the lines allotted the oboe.

The Strauss and the Fernandez were each what might best be termed as "characteristic" pieces, and each, although performed with virtuosity, appeared somewhat out of place. Possibly one or the other alone would have made a better impression. Certainly the Brazilian composer has written an exciting opus; a "Pops" audience would doubtless find it thrilling. The audience last night applauded it with enthusiasm. G. M. S.

Disney 'Pinocchio' Premiere on Feb. 7

Walt Disney's second full-length production "Pinocchio," which will have its world premiere at the Rockefeller Center Theater in Radio City on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, is based on a story written during the latter part of the nineteenth century by Carlo Lorenzini, under the pen name of C. Collodi.

The Disney Technicolor version of "Pinocchio" will differ somewhat from the original story because of the demands of the movie medium.

"Pinocchio" has been in production at the Disney studios for two years. Five hundred thousand drawings and paintings were used in the production.

Eleven new Disney characters make their debut in this production. These include Geppetto, the wood carver; Figaro, the kitten; Cleo, the goldfish; Pinocchio: Jiminy Cricket; J. Worthington Foulfellow, a fox; Gideon, a cat; Stromboli, a villainous puppet-master; Monstro, the whale; the Blue Fairy; and Lampwick, a tough little boy.

Ezra Rachlin Rehearses Student Orchestra

Mr. Rachlin, who is faculty pianist as well as conductor at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, prepares his players for one of their regular Monday radiocasts over the Columbia Network.

Curtis Institute Broadcasts Prove Popular

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From far corners of the country and the world, music students of unusual promise are brought to the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia to be given the very best training available—free of charge. And now, out from the Institute and back to distant home towns each Monday, over the Columbia Broadcasting System goes the music of the most advanced students—soon to take their places in opera, concert stage, radio and conservatory.

This is the eleventh year that Curtis Institute concerts have been offered to Columbia Network listeners, and this season 28 were scheduled. Nine of them were arranged for presentation at 10:30 p. m., and the rest for 4 p. m. Student soloists, ensembles, and the Curtis Symphony Orchestra are providing most of the programs, but occasionally there is a graduate "feature." The microphones are set up usually in the Institute's beautiful Casimir Hall.

Incidentally, the Curtis Institute was one of the pioneers in the use of recording equipment for the self-criticism of students and for such novelties as the recording of a duet by a single performer.

Typical in its unusual interest was the radio program offered by the Institute last night, when Marcel Tabuteau, its woodwind instructor who is also solo oboe of the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted a woodwind ensemble.

The broadcast concert opened with a set of variations for two oboes and an English horn, by Beethoven—on the theme "La ci darem lamano" from Mozart's opera "Don Juan." Next came a Sonata for flute, oboe, bassoon and paino, by the contemporary Italian composer, Vittorio Rieti. A short composition for flute, oboe, bassoon and piano, "Aubade" by de Wailly, followed. Kameneff's "Three Chinese Impressions," titled "In Old Pekin," "The Forbidden City," and "Fireworks"—scored for two flutes, two oboes, English horn, two clarinets, two bassoons and two horns, completed the program.

Dr. Randall Thompson, conductor, musical educator, and composer, who this season succeeded Josef Hofmann as Director of the Institute, describes the remarkable atmosphere which pervades it, in an article in its semi-annual publication "Overtones."

Behind the Microphone

"In October," he writes, "for the first time, I saw the School in action, 200 strong. The musical ability on all sides was exceptional. The wide range in age was startling to one used to college students in their late 'teens. The spirit of enthusiasm was glorious to see. These, and many other characteristics of the School, impressed me immediately and deeply. But these are not what impressed me most. What impressed me most was the quality of freedom that pervaded the whole School. It was not my first acquaintance with freedom, but I think I have never encountered it in a more marked degree. . . .

"Now freedom, rightly understood, is a paradox; for, with freedom, come weighty obligations and responsibilities, the very fine things of which one might expect to be 'free.' That is the hard part of freedom, but it is also the joy of it and the reason why we set a premium upon it. It dominates us, but it does not dominate the spirit. It drives one to work, but because one wants to, not because one has to. It is the hardest taskmaster, but it is a lovable one. Best of all, it 'works.' No amount of external control, pushing, coaxing, urging, flattering, aiding or abetting, can replace the work that a student does for himself and because he wants to."

Many regular listeners to the Monday Curtis Institute broadcast programs say that they have caught distinct "between the notes" echoes of just what Dr. Thompson means.

News of Music

The Kolisch Quartet, second attraction of the Aaron Richmond Jordan Hall Chamber Music Series, will play Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. The quartet consists of Rudolf Kolisch, founder and first violin; Felix Khuner, second violin; Jascha Veissi, viola, and Stefan Auber, cello. After a few revisions, the final program includes the Mozart Quartet in B flat major (K. 589), the Debussy Quartet in G minor, and the Beethoven Quartet in E minor, Opus 59, No. 2.

* * *

Composers' Forum

The Composers' Forum-Laboratory of the Massachusetts Music Project will hold its first meeting of the season on the evening of Feb. 9, at Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue.

The Massachusetts WPA Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting, will present the program, consisting of the works of three contemporary composers and a first performance in the United States of Haydn's Symphony No. 74, edited by Leonard Burkat. The complete program:

Choral for Strings ..... Donald Moody
Poem for Strings ..... Donald Moody
Serenade for Strings ..... Harry Seaver
Concertino for Oboe, Viola and String Orchestra ..... H. Merrills Lewis
Symphony No. 74 ..... Haydn
(Edited by Leonard Burkat)

* * *

Chamber Program

Louis Krasner, violinist, is one of the artists assembled for the second concert of the Chamber Music Series under the auspices of the Youth Concerts Association of Boston in Jordan Hall the afternoon of Feb. 14. He will be one of the performers in Bach's Brandenburg Concerto, No. 5, which Wheeler Beckett will conduct. Participating with Krasner in Schubert's "Trout" Quintet, Op. 114, will be Frank Glazer, piano; Anna Golden, viola; Hazel Theodorowicz, cello, and Roy Blustein, double bass. This number will be preceded by Miss Cleora Wood's singing of Schubert's Song, "The Trout."

Also taking part in the program are first string players of the N. E. Intercollegiate Orchestra, organized a few months ago under Wheeler Beckett's direction, and members of the Modern Arts Quintet: Arthur Ephross, flute; Roger De Witt, oboe; William De Fazi, clarinet; Herbert Russcol, horn, and John Mohlman, bassoon. The program for the concert follows:

Brandenburg Concerto, No. 5 ..... Bach
Bourrée and Minuet ..... J. A. Hasse
Divertimento ..... Mozart
Song "The Trout" ..... Schubert
"Trout" Quintet, Op. 114 ..... Schubert

* * *

Open House Concert

A program of music for voice and piano will be presented at the next Open House Concert of the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, on Feb. 6 by pupils of Frederic Tillotson and Mme. Olka Averino.

The program includes songs of Schubert, Schumann, Hindemith, Purcell, Monroe, Johnson, and Burleigh to be sung by Frances Fanning-Brown, mezzo-soprano, and Virginia Strother, soprano; César Franck's Symphonic Variations and Mozart's Concerto in A major for two pianos to be played by Valerie Gibbs and Anne Johnstone Gilmore.

This concert will be open to the public without charge.

* * *

Sergei Rachmaninoff

Sergei Rachmaninoff will give a recital at the Metropolitan Theater in Providence on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13. The program lists works by Bach, Beethoven, Schubert, Liszt, and Chopin, and Rachmaninoff's own "Etude-Tableau in A minor." Reservations may be made at the Aaron Richmond offices at the Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston.

* * *

Elizabeth Zug

Elizabeth Zug, pianist, will present the following program in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon:

Largo ..... J. S. Bach-Saint-Saens
Toccata ..... P. D. Paradisi
Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2 ..... Beethoven
Nocture in C minor
Etude in Thirds
Etude in Sixths
Etude in Octaves
Etude, Op. 10, No. 6
Polonaise, Op. 44 ..... Chopin
Variations on a theme by Paganini (Book II) ..... Brahms
Three Bagatelles, Op. 5, Nos. 4, 6, 7 ..... Tcherepnin
Chanson sans Paroles, Op. 9 ..... Sapelnikoff
Islamey (Fantaisie Orientale) ..... Balakireff

Roland Hayes to Sing Reginald Boardman Song

At the recital of Roland Hayes on Sunday evening, Feb. 11, in Symphony Hall, Reginald Boardman will appear as both accompanist and composer. The tenor will then sing Mr. Boardman's "The Stars Looked Down."

Mr. Hayes at present is on a coast-to-coast tour.

Vandamm Studio

Eve Arden

One of the principal entertainers in 'Two for the Show' at the Shubert.

At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Susumu Hirota and Polly Thayer are the two solo exhibitors currently at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street.

Miss Thayer is a Boston-bred painter. At present it is difficult to trace her artistic genealogy to the Museum School, for in the last few years she has made a decided departure from accustomed methods. Like a number of painters of this generation, she has had to decide whether to follow the course of her artistic elders or to strike out on one of the many paths of modern innovation. In this display she shows her devotion to a style based on the primitive outlook; she has a predilection for the clear, unspoiled viewpoint of Henri Rousseau, le Douanier. He was acknowledged in the society of artists who rebelled against the academy and he was responsible in good measure for the spreading interest in provincial, popular, and folk art. Rousseau was a hobby artist, self schooled. Painters today deliberately shelve ideas carefully inculcated in schools for his intuitive primitive approach to painting.

Many of her canvases depict places in Hingham. The houses are painted neatly, with cleanly defined outlines, sharply articulated architectural details. The trees, on the other hand, are shaped in an approximate way, with a rather harsh and childlike indication of color and shape. Herein lies the provincial touch, in the great difference in treatment between trees and houses. The provincial artist is engagingly inconsistent. Schools teach painters to perform consistently. Does logic seem monotonous or ineffectual to the devotees of the primitive style?

There are a few canvases that indicate Miss Thayer's flexibility. She sometimes paints freely and broadly, striving for a somber mood, an introspective quality. In such moments she leans toward Derain and the younger generation of contemplative, brooding romantics. The crisp whites, the acid greens of the primitive canvases give way to deep amber tones. We are struck with a feeling of curiosity about forthcoming tendencies in a painter like Miss Thayer. It has taken courage to reach this stage, but she seems to be in a sate of transition, still seeking her personal idiom.

Susumu Hirota carries on the paradoxical note. Here is an artist who is self-schooled, and who has sought to acquire urbanity. His pictures are landscapes and still-lifes executed in accordance with a romantic impressionism of the 1930's variety. There is fluency in the handling of the brush; the surfaces bulge and recede in a rythmic flow. The textures are soft and evasive. There are episodes of bright color and stretches of sere or neutral tones. There are many American artists today favoring this manner which derives from several sources, El Greco, Renoir, Delacroix. What bothers us somewhat after examining a number of canvases is the repetition of certain motives, the recurrence of color schemes, so that the freshness and unexpectedness experienced after seeing the first canvas is lost, and novelty gives way to monotony.

Mr. Hirota is not the only painter who shows this trait; it is rather general among painters today. They soon come to paint pictures with a swift and deft technique, as though it were not necessary with each successive performance to commence anew, creating an appropriate color scheme, adjusting the rhythmic design to suit the mood, and taking nothing for granted. For us this is the most serious symptom in contemporary art. There are explanations which are far reaching.

In accordance with a custom established recently, the third gallery is hung and stocked with small pictures by local artists.

* * *

New Prints for Fogg

Cubicles of the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge are hung with prints recently acquired for the permanent collection. They are all made by artists of the twentieth century, and there are included lithographs, woodcuts, etchings, and drypoints.

This selection of black-and-white pictures shows the latitude encompassed by contemporary graphic artists. While some pictorial artists have been occupied with investigating new possibilities of pigment, others, like these print makers, are enlarging the scope of black and white as a medium adaptable for decorative, expressive, and plastic purpose.

What is most impressive at first glance is the subject matter. It pertains to the daily scene and to the commonplace struggles of human beings. Graphic artists are not wanting in ideas; they show they have a purpose. They do not remain aloof and exotic as so many painters have. From these prints we are made to feel aware of the last war and its aftermath. The Germans put into pictures their deep disillusion. They cultivated a technique which expressed horror and hunger and frustration. At the Fogg are some very disturbing prints by Käthe Kollwitz, Karl Schmitt-Rotluff, Ernst Barlach. The latter made sculptures in the nineteen-twenties which forecast the horrors of the thirties.

There is an interesting portrait of Strindberg by Edward Munch; and there are two portraits of Dostoevsky, one by E. E. Vallotton, the other by Max Beckman. Both are searching character studies. Two views of a drab city street, ironically entitled "Cité des Fleurs," come from the hand of Georges Rouault. There are several etchings by Picasso, whose ingenuity and unpredictability make anything bearing his signature interesting. There is an amusing "Tight Rope Dancer" by Paul Klee, surrealist notable.

The American group includes lithographs of Adolf Dehn, Thomas Benton and Raphael Soyer. In this medium Americans have shown ingenuity, and they have made pertinent graphic comment on the American scene. There are some characteristic prints from the two Mexicans, Diego Rivera, and José Clement Orozco, In comparison, a little etching executed with a dotted technique by Pissarro seems frivolous, but very charming.

There seems to be more force in graphic art today than in painting. Now that artists are using the black-and-white medium as a vehicle for satire and propaganda, it is a sort of outlet for social ideas, and methods are being developed for communicating them with a maximum of vigor. Anyone who feels that the modern artist lacks purpose, should see these pictures to realize what a forceful influence he can be among his fellows.

Dance Notes

Beginning Friday, José Limon, modern dancer and choregrapher, will conduct master classes and give a series of lectures at the Pauline Chellis Studio, Hotel Brunswick.

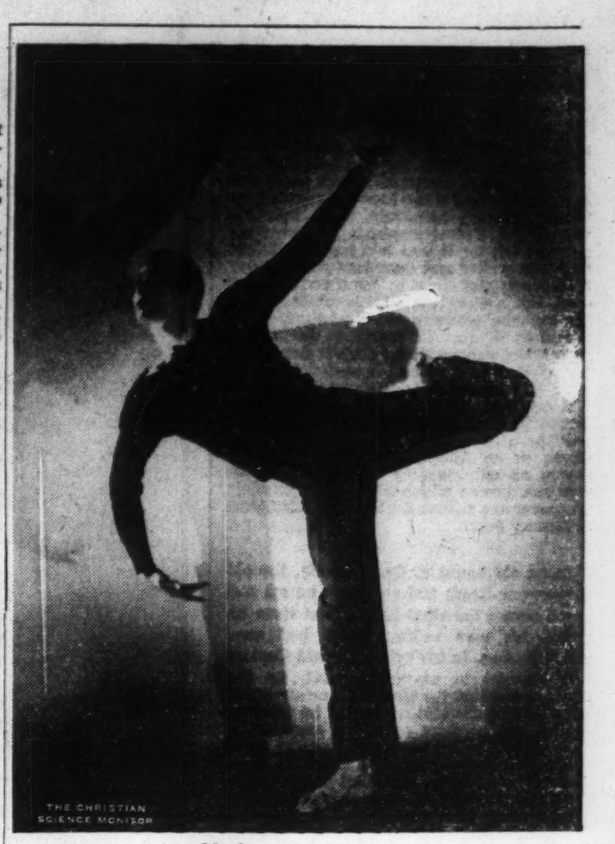
Mr. Limon was born in Mexico. He studied art in California; later studied dance with Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman in New York, and is now a featured dancer in their company. He has also conducted a small ensemble of his own, toured in solo recitals, and figured in a number of Broadway successes.

His most recent composition is a "Mexican Suite," composed and first presented during the Bennington session at Mills College, California, last summer. His suite, "Danza de la Muerta," was composed and first presented at the Bennington School of the Dance at Bennington in the summer of 1937, when he, with Anna Sokolow and Esther Junger, held the first fellowships to be awarded by that school.

He is now on the faculty of the Bennington School of the Dance and on the staff for 1940 of the Dance Department of the Mills College Summer Session.

* * *

Because of problems of staging, the repertory of the Ballet Theater for this, its final week at the Center Theater in New York, has been rearranged. Chief problem was the presentation for the first time of the "Raymond Scott Quintet," set for Thursday evening. It will be repeated on the three subsequent bills. As a result of the shift, "La Fille Mal Guardée" was scheduled to have its last perfonmance Monday evening, and "The Great American Goof" was to have its final showing tonight. The schedule for the rest of the week follows: Wednesday — "Carnaval" (last time), "Judgment of Paris" (last time), "Giselle" (last time); Thursday matinee—"Swan Lake," "Lady Into Fox," "Goyescas" (last time); Thursday evening—"Sylphides," "Raymond Scott Quintet" (première), "Black Ritual" (last time); Friday—"Lady Into Fox" (last time), "Dark Elegies" (last time), "Ode to Glory," "Raymond Scott Quintet"; Saturday matinee—"Sylphides" (last time), "Peter and Wolf" (last time), "Raymond Scott Quintet"; Saturday evening—"Swan Lake," "Jardin aux Lilas," "Ode to Glory," "Raymond Scott Quintet."



Modern Arabesque

José Limon, prominent member of the Humphrey-Weidman dance group, who will conduct a series of master classes at the Pauline Chellis Studio beginning Friday.

News of the Stage

New York

This is "Finland Week" in the Broadway theater. Finnish girls and chorus girls—and maybe even a Finnish chorus girl or two—are said to be stationed in the lobbies of all playhouses these evenings as a "Tin Can Brigade" to collect funds for Finland. (We did not see any at "The Little Foxes," last night. Gertrude Lawrence, whose "Skylark" gave a Finnish benefit last evening, is Brigadier of the Brigade. We are told that this phase of the drive was Miss Lawrence's idea.

The amusement division of the fund has announced three more benefits, as follows:

"Du Barry Was a Lady," at the Forty-sixth Street Theater. Wednesday matinee, Feb. 14.

"Pins and Needles," at the Windsor Theater, Sunday evening, Feb 18.

"The Time of Your Life," at the Guild Theater (note change of address), Sunday evening, Feb. 18.

S. Hurok, chairman of the music division, announces a benefit concert on Monday evening, March 25, at Carnegie Hall.

* * *

"The Little Foxes," Lillian Hellman's play starring Tallulah Bankhead, is in its final week at the National Theater. At its closing on Saturday evening, the play will have given 408 performances (statistics by publicity department). "The Little Foxes" will open a two-season tour at the National Theater, Washington, on Feb. 5.

* * *

Watson Barratt has been engaged to design the settings for "Leave Her to Heaven," the new John Van Druten play in which Ruth Chatterton is being starred by Dwight Deere Wiman. Rehearsals begin this week and the play will open at the Longacre Theater, on Feb. 26.

* * *

After a short Florida vacation George Abbott is back in town whipping Ayn Rand's "The Unconquered" into shape for its opening at the Biltmore Theater, on Feb. 13. The play was tried out briefly in Baltimore earlier in the season and has since been rewritten. Helen Craig, Dean Jagger, and Robert Shayne will play the leading roles. Eugenie Leontovich once acted the role which Miss Craig now fills.

* * *

Other items on the Abbott agenda: "Too Many Girls" is selling tickets into April. "See My Lawyer," into March. Ezra Stone, of the latter attraction, will be a guest at the twenty-fifth annual luncheon of the National Board of Review at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Saturday, Feb. 3. Mr. Stone is being honored because of his participation in "In Good Old Siwash," a movie soon to be released. A survey of his activities should include mention of the fact he is also directing "Reunion in New York," the forthcoming revue in which Nazi refugee artists will appear. And he is on the radio, and teaching school!

* * *

No one can accuse Aldrich and Myers, sponsors of John Barrymore's return to Broadway, of not doing the thing handsomely. Along with the regular opening night pasteboards, delivered by special messenger, arrived two bronze souvenir tickets for the play.

* * *

Russell Collins, recently seen in "Morning's at Seven," is now playing "Joxer" Daly in "Juno and the Paycock," with Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood, at the Mansfield. Last Night, Mr. Collins replaced Art Smith who replaced Arthur Shields when Mr. Shields went away for a vacation. Mr. Smith now returns to the Group Theater and Clifford Odet's "Night Music," due on Feb. 22, at the Plymouth Theater. Elia Kazan, Jane Wyatt, Morris Carnovsky, and the rest of the company are now rehearsing under Harold Clurman's direction. The play has a musical score. The New York opening will be preceded by an engagement in Boston from Feb. 8 to Feb. 17.

* * *

Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo", starring Paul Muni, will have its seventy-fifth performance at the Ethel Barrymore Theater tonight. On Feb. 26, the production will begin its three-month tour in Philadelphia. . . . The Playwrights' "Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice, grossed $11,476 for its first week at the Broadhurst. . . . "Two for the Show" will open on Feb. 8, not Feb. 7 . . . Maurice Colbourne's "The Real Bernard Shaw" will be published on March 19 by Dodd Mead & Co. This is the same Mr. Colbourne who opens at Henry Miller's Theater Wednesday evening in Mr. Shaw's latest work, "Geneva."

Vera Allen, now in "The Philadelphia Story," will have an important role in Andrew Rosenthal's play, "The Burning Deck," which Jack Small is bringing to Broadway early in March, with Madge Evans in a leading role. . . . Norah Howard, of the "Geneva" company will have the leading feminine role of the stage adaptation of Graham Greene's novel, "Brighton Rock," when Gilbert Miller produces the play.

Albright Art Show

An exhibition of the work of artists of Western New York will be held from Friday, March 1, through Sunday, March 31, at the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.

This is the seventh annual exhibition of the work of artists resident in Buffalo and Western New York to be held entirely under the auspices of the Albright Art Gallery and it will be the only large exhibition of the year in the gallery for the comprehensive showing of all local and regional work.

Only original works of art which have not previously been shown in a major exhibition at the gallery will be included. There are 11 cash awards ranging from $100 to $25, two of which are purchase prizes.

© Walt Disney Productions

Detail From 'Pinocchio'

Geppetto and Pinocchio in Walt Disney's new full length film scheduled for its world premiere Feb. 7 at the Rockefeller Center Theater, in New York.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

"Joltingly Funny!" — Lockridge, Sun
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show." —Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7883. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

TODAY thru FRIDAY
PAUL MUNI in
JAMES HILTON'S
We Are Not Alone
PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON
Showings at 1:30, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 P.M.

'BROTHER RAT and a BABY'
PRISCILLA LANE • WAYNE MORRIS • JANE BRYAN
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 P.M.
ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL, FEB. 5
ZIGHERA
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
— Soloists —
CLEORA WOOD, Soprano
BERNARD ZIGHERA, Harpist
Tickets at Box Office—$1.10 to $2.75

A HIT! Held Over 2nd Week!
Engagement Ends Feb. 3
SHUBERT • NOW | Evgs. 8:30, Mats. 2:30
MATINEES TOMORROW and SATURDAY
The Sparkling New Musical Revue
TWO for The SHOW

STATE
2—Features—2
The Housekeeper's Daughter
JOAN BENNETT
ADOLPHE MENJOU
plus 'Music in My Heart'

ORPHEUM
GONE WITH THE WIND
Continuous
Mats. from 8:30 am
Reserved Seats
Night Shows & Sun.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
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"DESTRY RIDES AGAIN"
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Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

The Home Forum

A Ship in the River

SOME TIME AGO I heard the story of an old ship-owner who lived in Damariscotta, Maine. It is a simple story, but somehow one not to be neglected. It would never make a sensational scenario for a motion-picture producer, yet it creeps into one's heart and imagination. And it has kept on knocking for utterance until, helplessly, I sit down to write it out. Properly speaking, it is not my story at all; for it was told me by a friend who is a writer and doubtless will one day incorporate the story in some book of her own. But a story like this becomes, really, the common property of all who remember it and dwell upon its appeal to our human sympathies and understanding. It becomes a fragment of folklore and is passed from one to another, as the storytellers of all countries and centuries have felt free to bring such stories to their audiences. It deserves to be used by a Sara Orne Jewett, a Mary Ellen Chase or an Elizabeth Coatsworth; for it savors as unmistakably of Maine as does that salt breeze which blows so vigorously whenever one crosses the state boundary line at Kittery Point.

* * *

In an old house at Damariscotta, the old ship-owner lived; and each day he sat and gazed across the wind-blown tidal river up which his own sailing vessel had once proudly come. In his prime, the old Captain had brought in his own vessel, up the channel and into the still blue harbor water. Now that he did that no longer, he failed to realize that no ships came any more unless there might be an occasional derelict, gray and pitiful and useless for a long time back. Hour after hour, he would sit on the white porticoed porch of his ancient house, knotty hands clinging to the rounded arms of his chair, pale blue eyes, having that intrepid look which belongs to the eyes of seamen, gazing out across the river in the direction of the open sea.

It is clear that he did not realize the passing of the years and the fact that the sailing ships came no longer. For one summer morning the Captain woke before light with the conviction that his ship was coming up the river. So urgent was his need that he dressed and made the tour of the family bedrooms, thumping on the doors with his silver-headed cane and calling out to his daughter and her husband and even to their children, yes, even to their servant, that his ship was coming in, that they were to get up at once and put on their best clothes to receive her.

* * *

The daughter knew, of course, that all this was illusion. Throwing a dressing-gown about her, she pleaded with her father to go back to his bed; because no ship would be sighted and there was no reason why he should rise before the light. But, thoroughly roused now, he pushed her aside roughly. She was to be still; he knew of what he spoke. His ship was coming and they must be on the wharf to welcome her; they must get up at once and put on their Sunday clothes, as all self-respecting seafaring families did whenever their ship came home.

So, submitting to her father's whim, the daughter dressed herself in her best; she woke the children and bade them pull out their Sunday suits and frocks, stiff and unnatural with starch. Wondering and rubbing their eyes, the children obeyed. Never before had they been bidden to get up by dark; although, like R. L. S.'s child in the poem, they were familiar enough with the rule of going to bed by day. With the servant, the Captain's daughter met more resistance; but she was firm. After all, one obeyed one's father when he was in that particular mood. Still before the light, then, the family sat down to breakfast: mush and toast and milk tasting strange and unpalatable before the day. The servant was perhaps a trifle sulky and the children half-curious, half-annoyed, knowing that something was amiss. Only the old Captain was happy and excited, rapping his silver-headed cane and bidding them all to hurry—tense and self-important.

So, just as the first sunbeams lighted the dusky reaches of the town, they walked down to the river and out upon a small and rather rickety wharf. The water was a shimmer of palest blue, an untroubled expanse of still water with only a derelict ship drawn here and there against the shore, gray and gaunt and rather pitiful. Little waves lapped against the rocks, gulls shrilled and somewhere in the town a dog barked. The old Captain gazed but never said a word.

* * *

Presently he allowed them to lead him back up the hill to his own porch, drenched with sunshine now. Soon he was dozing, the ship and its brave arrival forgotten. The grandchildren tiptoed close, whispered his name, touched his hand with wary fingers. No response. The servant looked from the window, smiled and went back to her kitchen. So they left him there, quiet and satisfied, at the close of his small drama. One by one they crept away, took off their Sunday clothes, folded them neatly and laid them away; put on their sober everyday garments and, the summer sun having risen high by this time, they composedly went about their usual tasks. No more ships, they knew, would sail into the deep harbor of Damariscotta; but they were content that the old Captain should still have his dreams.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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By Courtesy of the Associated American Artists, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"R. F. D.": *A Lithograph by Adolf Dehn*

Adolf Dehn, a son of Minnesota, is one of the outstanding artists in the black and white medium in America today. Over 250 prints have already been made by him and he has not exhausted his imagination; on the contrary, he shows more ingenuity than any other contemporary print-maker.

This lithograph, entitled "R. F. D.," is as amusing as it is ingenious. Mr. Dehn has set the most interesting features directly in the foreground; the voracious chicks, the mail box, and the telegraph pole, which repeats the perpendicular line of the post supporting the mail box and then provides a transition to the farm in the far distance. The middle ground is flat, bare, and uneventful. Thus do artists today enjoy placing emphasis in pictures where it is least expected, and slurring over the seemingly important areas. Mr. Dehn's lithographs invariably express a special quality of atmosphere and impart a personal feeling of exhilaration or nostalgia.

An Incognito Worth Preserving

AN UNKNOWN ENTITY by the name of George Eliot had fallen into the habit of sending Jane presentation copies of his novels. In 1858, *Scenes From Clerical Life* had been dropped at the Chelsea house. Jane could not divine what inspired the author with the good thought of giving *her* the book. Not personal regard, surely; there was no Eliot among her acquaintances. An indirect approach, perhaps, to her husband, known to be so busy with his History of Frederick?

Jane began the first of the three tales in the volume, "The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton." Once she had started, she could not stop. All night she read till she had finished.

Few novels could move her, yet this one had. It possessed a quality even more rare in current fiction, the quality of understanding. A *human* book, she found it, written out of the heart of a live man, not merely out of the brain of an author; a book full of tenderness and pathos, yet without a scrap of sentimentality. . . .

Any man or woman who could write with such penetrating knowledge of mankind's problems would make an ideal friend. Who might the author be? Because of the name, Jane, in her conjectures, of course started with the premise that the writer would be masculine. Yet the beautiful feminine touches in the book astonished her. A man of middle age perhaps; not a clergyman—the book was far too revealing for that—but the cousin or brother of a country rector. A man with many children, and a dog—a dog he loved as she did little Nero.

Jane wrote a letter of thanks to the mysterious unknown. Some day, she declared, she hoped to have the honor of shaking his hand. . . . "For several reasons," George Eliot had written, "I am very anxious to retain my *incognito* for some time to come, and, to an author not already famous, anonymity is the highest *prestige*. Besides, if George Eliot turns out a dull dog and an ineffectual writer—a mere flash in the pan—I, for one, am determined to cut him on the first intimation of that disagreeable fact." — From "Jane Welsh Carlyle," by TOWNSEND SCUDDER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Artists of Rare Quality

IN THE SPRING of 1910 I had an argument with an eminent clergyman concerning the PASSION PLAY at Oberammergau. He held that the Bavarian peasant players, in their religious zeal, touched heights that the professional actor could never reach. My contention was that an actor, trained to emotional portrayal of all kinds, could best express the emotion of any drama. Neither of us had seen the performance; we were backing our stubborn personal opinions. I learned my lesson in humility in July of that year when I saw ardent, unselfish and temperamental acting with every mark of careful stage direction. These Bavarian peasants were not inspired amateurs; they were disciplined actors. The clergyman and I were both wrong, and both right.

What first stirred my admiration was the handling of the mob. The big stage, with its six hundred and eighty-five people surging with frenzied dynamic force, was a shifting of color and grouping, the like of which we had never seen in any theatre. To the smallest tot in the mobs and tableaux, each had his part and his pride in the perfect whole. . . .

I had entered the village in a frame of mind to appreciate the PASSION PLAY, but hardly anticipating that it would remain one of the abiding memories of a lifetime. . . .

The second performance I watched with calmer feelings, and yet the impression was even more intensified. I left the village knowing I had been for a week among artists of rare quality—men and women not only deeply reverent in their religion, but deeply religious in their dramatic reverence.—From "Footlights and Spotlights," by OTIS SKINNER. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Derbyshire Hills

Here is no fat and fertile land
Of beauty beckoning and bland,
Of sunny skies and pastures green,
The England of a temperate mean.
Here are no hedges to atone
Long walls of gray, unyielding stone
No trees or ivied, ancient halls,
But valley-hidden cots and stalls
And endless ranges high and bleak
Of clouds and hilltops, peak on peak
Where nature in transcendent mood
Enlarges man through solitude.

EMILY C. SOWERBY

True Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHEN CHRIST REIGNS, and not till then, will the world have rest." So wrote John Robinson to the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620; and among thoughtful people everywhere there is a rising conviction that rest can be found only in Christ, Truth. Consequently, many prayers are being offered for world peace, and devoted humanitarians are striving to eradicate the root causes of unrest among peoples. Do not the teachings of Jesus, whose spiritual pre-eminence entitled him to be known as the Christ, or Saviour, underlie the modern tendency to evaluate aright the needs of mankind?

World unrest, when analyzed, is seen to be an aggregation of the restlessness of individual thinking. Many times also the individual's feeling of insecurity is due to his susceptibility to the influence of human thinking generally. Therefore, anybody who wishes to contribute to the peace of mankind may start by being a truly independent or right thinker. To be such, he needs to learn how to test thought according to an infallible standard, rejecting the false while accepting the true. How can he do this?

Christian Science answers that God, divine Mind, is the only real consciousness. Therefore, true thoughts come from God, and are Godlike, reflecting His nature. All that is unlike God is called in Christian Science mortal mind, from which appear to come evil thoughts, adverse to the divine Mind. But God is All, the only Mind, and therefore mortal mind is unreal; its suggestions are nullified as they are denied through the understanding of God. Jesus healed by utilizing the power of divine Mind to deny—destroy—the many aspects of mortal mind. And he invited all to share his method. "Learn of me," he said (Matthew 11:29), "for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

The rest which Jesus promised was not a retirement from active pursuits. Instead, he asked for alertness; and of his followers he expected not retirement from Christian usefulness, but rather an increased devotion to spiritual and human interests. He explained the secret of tireless activity and effectual service in these words (John 5:26, 30): "As the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself. . . . I can of mine own self do nothing."

Jesus was vividly aware of God's care for man. He proved by his works that God is the divine Life of man, the source and maintenance of invariable health. He revealed God as Spirit, which means that life which reflects Life is spiritual, inexhaustible, not physically organic. And the teaching and healing method of the Master assure us that God is Love. And Love is never fitful or partial. Thus God, divine Principle, sustains all creation with unchanging spiritual law.

Jesus' understanding of God was made practical in his demonstration of the Christ-idea, in healing, in works of kindness, wisdom, and harmonious activity. He knew man to be God's likeness. The truth of being is a challenge to all material theories about rest, for it insists that rest is spiritual, inhering in man's constant, conscious oneness with God, and is not found in the mere relaxation of matter. This understanding not only destroys fear of sleeplessness, but makes possible right human living, including the normal refreshment that can be had without sacrificing the activity which bespeaks man's true nature as reflecting the goodness of God.

Mary Baker Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165), "As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good." And in the next paragraph she adds: "Human reason becomes tired and calls for rest. It has a relapse into the common hope. Goodness and benevolence never tire." Principle sustains goodness, and Christian Science teaches that active goodness is the true nature of man. Through spiritual understanding the Godlike characteristics of true selfhood unfold spontaneously and without interruption.

Thought must always precede action. And Godlike thought, the prime need of humanity, is characteristic of man in the likeness of God. Through rejoicing in this truth, the student of Christian Science discovers his real selfhood, realizes the supremacy of good, and refuses to identify himself or others with the materiality which claims to be attached to persons. If he forgets his heritage, not self-condemnation, but a renewal of true thinking will bring him back to the Christ-idea.

It is encouraging to understand that Truth is ever operative in humanity's behalf; that its power cannot actually be hindered even by seeming contraries. In situations either of widespread concern or of merely personal moment, these rousing words from Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 298), may be found heartening: "As a cloud hides the sun it cannot extinguish, so false belief silences for a while the voice of immutable harmony, but false belief cannot destroy Science armed with faith, hope, and fruition."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le vrai Repos

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"QUAND CHRIST RÉGNERA, et pas avant, le monde aura le repos." Voilà ce qu'en 1620, John Robinson écrivait aux Pèlerins; et dans tous les pays, parmi les gens qui réfléchissent, on voit grandir la conviction que le repos ne se trouve qu'en Christ, dans la Vérité. Aussi la paix du monde est-elle souvent un sujet de prière; et des philanthropes dévoués s'efforcent d'extirper les causes de trouble parmi les peuples. Cette tendance moderne à mieux discerner ce qu'il faut au genre humain repose d'une manière directe ou latente sur les enseignements de Jésus, qui par sa prééminence spirituelle mérita le titre de Christ ou de Sauveur.

Analysons l'inquiétude du monde et nous verrons que c'est la somme des agitations dont témoigne le penser individuel. Maintes fois aussi le sentiment d'insécurité qu'éprouve une personne vient de ce qu'elle est sensible à l'influence des pensées humaines prises collectivement. Aussi quiconque désire contribuer à la paix parmi les hommes pourrait-il tout d'abord s'efforcer d'être un penseur véritablement intègre, indépendant. A cette fin, il doit apprendre à juger les pensées d'après une norme infaillible, rejetant ce qui est faux pour accepter ce qui est vrai. Comment y parviendra-t-il?

La Science Chrétienne répond que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, est la seule conscience réelle. Par conséquent les vraies pensées viennent de Dieu, elles manifestent ou reflètent la nature divine. Tout ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, la Science Chrétienne le nomme entendement mortel; c'est de là que semblent venir les mauvaises pensées, contraires à l'Entendement divin. Mais puisque Dieu est Tout, puisqu'Il est le seul Entendement, l'entendement mortel est irréel; ses suggestions deviennent nulles lorsqu'on les nie par la compréhension de Dieu. Dans ses guérisons, Jésus avait recours au pouvoir de l'Entendement divin pour nier — détruire — les nombreux aspects de l'entendement mortel. En outre, il engageait tous les hommes à suivre son exemple, à se servir de sa méthode. "Apprenez de moi," disait-il (Matthieu 11:29), "parce que je suis doux et humble de cœur; et vous trouverez le repos de vos âmes."

Le repos que promettait Jésus n'était pas l'abandon de l'activité. Le Maître demandait au contraire de la vigilance; loin de renoncer à se rendre utiles selon des voies chrétiennes, ses disciples devaient se consacrer toujours davantage aux choses spirituelles et au service de l'humanité. Ces paroles de Jésus fournissent le secret d'une activité inlassable et d'un ministère efficace (Jean 5:26, 30): "Comme le Père a la vie en lui-même, il a aussi donné au Fils d'avoir la vie en lui-même... Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même."

Jésus avait pleinement conscience de la sollicitude dont Dieu entoure l'homme. Par ses œuvres, il prouva que Dieu est la Vie divine de l'homme, la source et le soutien d'une invariable santé. Il révéla Dieu en tant qu'Esprit: cela implique que la vie reflétant la Vie divine est spirituelle, intarissable, et non pas physiquement organique. Les enseignements du Maître et sa méthode curative nous donnent l'assurance que Dieu est Amour. Or l'Amour ne saurait être capricieux ou partial. Ainsi Dieu, le divin Principe, soutient toute la création par Son immuable loi spirituelle.

Jésus appliquait dans la pratique sa compréhension de Dieu; il démontrait l'idée-Christ, il guérissait, il accomplissait des œuvres qui dénotaient la bonté, la sagesse, l'harmonie, l'activité. Il savait que l'homme est la ressemblance de Dieu. La vérité de l'être récuse toutes les théories matérielles concernant le repos, car elle affirme avec insistance que le repos est spirituel, qu'il accompagne la certitude consciente et constante de l'unicité avec Dieu, qu'il ne se trouve pas simplement dans la détente ou l'inaction matérielle. Cette compréhension, qui détruit la crainte des insomnies, a d'autres bons résultats: elle rend possible une manière de vivre raisonnable, avec le délassement normal qui n'empiète pas sur l'activité dénotant la vraie nature de l'homme chez lequel se reflète la bonté de Dieu.

Mary Baker Eddy écrit (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 165): "Portion active d'un tout immense, la bonté identifie l'homme avec le bien universel." Puis au paragraphe suivant, l'auteur ajoute: "La raison humaine se fatigue et demande du repos. Elle retombe au niveau des espoirs ordinaires. La bonté et la bienveillance ne se lassent jamais." Le Principe soutient la bonté, et la Science Chrétienne enseigne que la bonté active représente la vraie nature de l'homme. Grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, les qualités du moi véritable qui ont leur source en Dieu se développent d'une manière spontanée, ininterrompue.

La pensée doit toujours précéder l'action. Et ce qui caractérise l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu, c'est la pensée reflétant la nature divine; voilà ce dont l'humanité a le plus besoin. Le Scientiste Chrétien qui trouve sa joie dans cette vérité, découvre ainsi son vrai moi; il comprend la suprématie du bien; il refuse de s'identifier lui-même ou d'identifier autrui avec la matérialité qui prétend s'attacher aux personnes. S'il oublie quel est son héritage, le renouvellement du penser juste et non la condamnation de soi-même le ramènera à l'idée-Christ.

Quel encouragement de comprendre que la Vérité opère toujours en faveur des humains, qu'au fond même les contraires apparents ne peuvent entraver son pouvoir! Qu'il s'agisse d'une inquiétude générale ou d'un problème simplement personnel, ces vibrantes paroles de Mrs. Eddy, à la page 298 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, sont de nature à ranimer l'espoir: "Comme un nuage cache le soleil qu'il ne peut éteindre, ainsi la fausse croyance fait taire pour un moment la voix de l'immuable harmonie, mais la fausse croyance ne peut détruire la Science armée de foi, d'espérance et de démonstration."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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They Wished to Live More as the French Live

THIS WEEK we are moving to a new place on the rue des Feuillantines. After packing, we shake hands with all the help lined up at the pension door, wishing us *bon voyage*. I, being mixed up with all the bills and tips and colored paper money, wish the porters *bon voyage* in turn, to the delight of the youngsters, who are always tickled by my extraordinary French.

Margot was a little wistful over leaving the old home and cried, the night before our departure, partly because she had made so many friends there and partly because she dreaded going where no English was spoken. . . . But when the youngster found that the rooms were lighter and had a balcony from which she could look far down the streets, and that the little black velvet lady was here, she brightened up a little.

We older people were glad to come, for several reasons. It fitted in with our plans to see different quarters, to live more as the French live, and to be where chiefly French was spoken. . . . The students that fill the house, Swiss, Alsatian, German, Viennese, Lithuanian, Roumanian, Danish, English, as well as provincial and Parisian French, laugh freely, banter each other, chaff the plump little curly-haired waitress, Josephine, from Brittany, call gaily across to each other; and each, as he enters the room, wishes good evening — "*Bon soir, m'sieu'dam!*" — and touches his hat on the stairs and asks your pardon when he passes you.

Madame, too, is a wonder, a tall, slender, but exceedingly strong woman, who does the superintending of thirty rooms of the pension proper and the twelve apartments across the court, where the lessees cook their own meals. She purchases sheets and blankets, second-hand furniture, sews curtains, mends bedding, paints doors, puts flowers in vases, makes lace for the salon, writes accounts and bills . . . sees that her daughter gets her music lessons, and eats only after all the others are through, very late at night. Though she could command a woman's battalion in time of war, she has a gentle smile, distinguished manner, and sweet voice, and is always concerned whether or not you have reposed well and enjoyed your meals.

All are busy; Josephine waiting on forty all by herself and doing it with dispatch; Monsieur cooking, wiring, going down in the mornings to the rue Mouffetard to buy *légumes* and *viandes*, tending the plants on the balcony; the little *valets des chambres* making beds, washing dishes, firing furnaces, sweeping floors from early until late.—From "An American Family Abroad," by ROBERT GORDON ANDERSON. (New York: McBride.)

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1940

G.O.P. Martin Maps Plan For 'Rescue' of U.S.

House minority leader tells Kansans America's front line of defense is farm and factory.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts told Kansas Republicans tonight "the gravest danger to the peace and security of the United States today is not from some foreign invasion, but from allowing pressing home problems to go unsolved."

The House Minority Leader told a State-wide Kansas Day Republican rally that the Nation's attention must not be distracted "from our first objective, which is to solve our domestic problems." The address was radiocast over a national radio network.

"We must put our nine millions of unemployed men and women back to work. A recent survey shows that there are four million young men and women between the ages of 18 and 24 who have never had a regular job. This condition is more menacing to the United States than all the armies and navies so often pictured as ready to span the seas and destroy us.

"Our front line is not on the Rhine, nor is it anywhere in France. It is at the farm gate and the factory door.

"We must put our national finances in order and avoid the ruin of inflation and bankruptcy. We must rescue the small farmer and the small employer from the domineering Federal bureaucracy."

Mr. Martin charged President Roosevelt's Administration with complete failure to restore prosperity.

"The United States," he said, "contains 6 per cent of the world's area and 7 per cent of its population. It normally consumes 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 56 per cent of its rubber, . . . 42 per cent of its pig iron, and 69 per cent of its crude petroleum.

"The United States operates 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, owns 80 per cent of the motor cars in use, operates 33 per cent of the railroads. . . .

"The United States possesses about $17,000,000,000 in gold, it has two thirds of civilization's banking resources, and the purchasing power of its population is greater than that of 500,000,000 people in Europe.

"A leadership which in seven years cannot translate such a rich economy into assured prosperity is destitute of capacity."

The Congressman asserted taxes bearing most heavily on the wealthy contributed 68 per cent of the Federal Government's income in 1930 but that now levies on the consumer made up 60 per cent of the revenue.

"The solution may be a little old-fashioned—indeed, it may be another relic of 'horse-and-buggy' days—but it is common sense economy in the administration of the public business."

Mr. Martin's address in part follows:

"The fact is, of course, that the Republican sweep in the 1938 Congressional elections resulted in the country's immediately feeling the beneficial results. As early as April, 1939, the Republicans in the House presented a 12-point recovery program. We are still fighting for this program, and we will carry it to accomplishment after the great national victory which our determined and aggressive patriotism will bring to the Republican banners in November, 1940.

Scouts Planning Anniversary Week

The Boy Scouts of America will celebrate Anniversary Week from Feb. 8 through Feb. 14, with many and varied activities scheduled for local councils. The special emphasis this year will be on Scout Sunday observance and honor to the Scout law, "A Scout is reverent."

On Thursday evening, February 8, there will be a special Scout radiocast from Hotel Bradford under the auspices of Massachusetts on the March. Friday evening in many of the 227 Scout units will be a Court of Honor occasion and parents' nights, and father and son's dinners. Saturday will be featured by special hikes and camping trips.

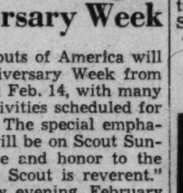
Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 16 degrees; slowly rising temperature Thursday; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

New England: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds and scattered to broken clouds tonight and Wednesday.



Official Temperatures

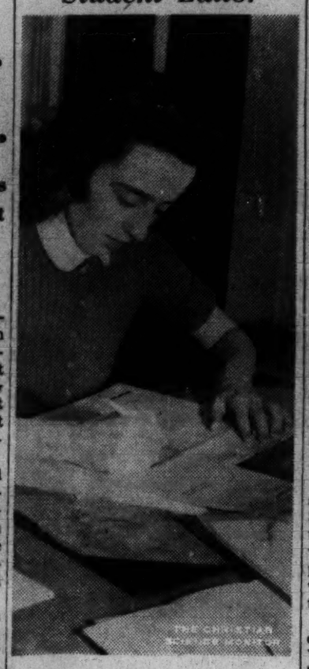
	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	16	New Orleans	38	37
Chicago	27	23	New York	22	22
Denver	34	33	Norfolk	25	25
Helena	17	14	Philadelphia	24	24
Kansas City	11	11	St. Louis	13	12
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	54	53
Miami	40	36	Washington	10	10
Minneapolis	1	1			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 30.
B—Minimum Jan. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 3:34 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 4:09 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:14 p. m.

Student Editor



Miss Priscilla Taylor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 30—Tradition quaked, then crumbled, as University of New Hampshire undergraduates named a coed to edit their student newspaper, The New Hampshire. She is a junior, Miss Priscilla Taylor of Concord.

Not since the war days of 1919, when the campus was nearly barren of men students, has a woman held this position on the semiweekly's staff.

No drastic reforms were projected by the slim miss as she sat behind her paper-strewn desk.

"I'm awfully glad I was elected," she said, "because I want to go into newspaper work and I think this will be good experience."

Miss Taylor, who has served with The New Hampshire since her entrance to the University in 1937, succeeds Creeley S. Buchanan of Cambridge, Mass.

Marine School Still Waiting For Its Pupils

Along about the middle of last November the Maritime Service of the United States Maritime Commission anticipated a rush of seamen "on the beach" as a result of the passing of the Neutrality Act and proposed a training school on Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor.

On Nov. 16, Lieut. Commander William J. Austermann of the Coast Guard, with a complement of 60 men, arrived to put the long-unused baracks and quarters in shape for a possible program of nautical "three R's" for a maximum of 1,000 sailors each quarter.

Hammers banged and the quarters were made shipshape, but no "pupils" arrived. They didn't arrive in November, or December. So far none have turned up this month.

Today Commander Austermann received orders to report, as of March 1, at Hoffman Island in New York Harbor. Hoffman Island, with Government Island in San Francisco Bay and Ft. Trumbull at New London, Conn., constitute the active training schools for sailors who wish a three-months period of schooling while waiting for a ship.

Uncensored Pictures Of Warsaw on Sunday

Interest is running high over Sunday night's scheduled showing of Julien Bryan's uncensored pictures of the "Fall of Warsaw" at Symphony Hall.

Relief Stamps Circulate Soon In Springfield

First Massachusetts city ready for experiment Feb. 12—Others have made application.

Machinery for putting the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's food stamp plan into operation in Springfield, Mass., is expected to be ready by Feb. 12, it was announced today by John C. Stalker, State Administrator of FSCC.

In the last few weeks, Mr. Stalker said, meetings have been held with Springfield merchants to instruct them in the functioning of the plan which they are reported to be supporting 100 per cent. Springfield will be the first Massachusetts city to adopt the plan.

At the start stamps will be given out from the FSCC station at 29 Worthington Street, with possibility that a sub-station will be opened later in another part of the city.

Use of Stamps Restricted

Under the present plan books of orange stamps in $2, $4, $6, $8, and $10 denominations are sold, with the purchaser receiving 50 cents worth of blue stamps for every dollar's worth of orange ones. Eligible to purchase stamps are welfare recipients, who are limited in the amount of orange stamps they may spend a week to a minimum of $1 and a maximum of $1.50 per person. There are between 7,000 and 8,000 persons eligible to buy stamps in Springfield.

Holders of orange stamps may purchase most staple products in ordinary retail outlets except items such as tobacco, liquor, and others appearing on a banned list. Blue stamps may be used only for commodities appearing on the list of surplus products.

Cash Redeems Stamps

The food stamp plan eliminates the distribution of food by the FSCC as formerly. Under this arrangement the surplus products pass through the ordinary distribution channels.

FSCC stamps are redeemable by merchants at local banks, which in turn may redeem them at the United States Treasury. The plan, Mr. Stalker said, is now operating in 20 communities outside of Massachusetts and reports from all quarters are favorable. Applications from 20 other Massachusetts cities and towns have been acted upon, the State Administrator declared.

Winthrop Fare Protest Studied

After visiting Winthrop and Lynn this morning to inspect the busses now being used to transport commuters to Boston, the Public Utilities Commission met this afternoon to consider complaints on the 20-cent fare charge from Winthrop to Boston.

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, said the Saugus Transit Company is legally within its rights in charging 10 cents a passenger from Winthrop to Orient Heights.

A bill was filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives today by two Representatives from Revere and one from East Boston seeking legislation to empower the Boston Metropolitan District and the Boston Elevated to extend its subway system to Day Square. From this point trolley service could serve Winthrop and Lynn, it was pointed out. Such service would eliminate the 20-cent fare now being charged Winthrop and Lynn residents.

New Light Restores Print to Boldness

Cushing-Gellatly

Engineer Puts Lighting Device Through Its Paces

Optical expert of Polaroid Corporation demonstrates how a new type of lamp employs a light screen to remove glare from the printed page. He has removed the film or light screen and holds it between the glaring lamp and about two thirds of the black-checkered page to show how the film can restore blackness to ink that had been invisible under glare conditions.

Mrs. Larz Anderson to Do Bit By Providing Canteens in Paris

By the Associated Press

A woman who left high society and the courts of kings in the World War to nurse French soldiers, undertook today—as her "bit" in Europe's new war—the task of establishing canteens for anti-aircraft troops defending Paris.

Mrs. Larz Anderson, world traveler and philanthropist, announced she had received a permit from the United States State Department and authorization from the French Government to raise funds for canteens for the watchers of the sky "to keep up their morale."

The French Army, she said, "does not provide canteens for these posts where soldiers live in the crudest barracks, huts and dugouts. The one luxury of a base at present is an old American stove which served in the last war, and 20 years have not improved its heating facilities." There are, she added, about 500 air defense posts around Paris.

The work of organizing canteens is nothing new to Mrs. Anderson. More than two decades ago, in Washington, she organized and equipped the first for the United State Army. Scores of others set up in France were patterned after it.

Refusing to take a vicarious part in that war, Mrs. Anderson abandoned the society to which she was accustomed to preside over a canteen in France. Later, she joined the Red Cross, ministering at the front to wounded French soldiers for eight months. Two of the hospitals in which she worked were damaged by shellfire. France gave her the Croix de Guerre, Belgium the Medal of Elizabeth. Both Japan and the United States have decorated Mrs. Anderson.

Daughter of a naval officer who commanded one of Farragut's ships at Mobile and widow of this country's former Ambassador to the Imperial Court at Tokyo and the Court of Belgium, she will serve as chairman and treasurer of the new American canteen organization, and work with a committee already formed in France.

Here's the Inside for Women On Travel and Resort Hair-Dos

Naturalness seems to be the keynote for travel and resort hair fashions this year, and for daytime wear under hats, according to a consensus of leading hairdressers from Montreal and New York during today's session of the Massachusetts State Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Convention, now in the second day of its three-day stay at Hotel Statler.

A statement from a recent issue of "The American Hairdresser" makes the subject of beauty work particularly applicable to a majority of women: "Of the 40,000,000 women in this country who are beauty shop patrons, 38,400,000 visit their beauty salons at least every 14 days . . . 28,000,000 spend from 50 cents to $2 at each visit."

Mme. Marguerite of Montreal, Emile Wilkens of Rockefeller Center, New York, and Charles Bock, of New York, put their heads together at the opening of today's activities and agreed a woman needs a simple hairdress when going away because she must be able to take care of it herself if need be. Both Mr. Wilkens and Charles Bock think a permanent wave is the best solution to the problem. Mme. Marguerite says the hair should be brushed and glossy, that brushing is possible with the new off-the-face upsweep coiffures.

Mme. Marguerite likes fishnets and jersey bands to hold the hair in place for tennis and other sports. With a jersey band, she says, the pompadour can fall over it. With a hat of Turkish influence, wear a fringe if you can, she advises.

This afternoon the convention heard Mrs. Mildred L. Albert of a Boston training school for models talk on "Personality Grooming for the Career Woman."

"Fashion has definitely decreed femininity as its keynote," she said in part. "To be a success, the career woman does not necessarily need to emulate the business man as to clothes and mannerisms. Grooming for the career woman must be even more carefully planned than for the woman at home. She is constantly in the public eye and is selling herself by her appearance. Like it or not, she is judged by her grooming.

Miss Edna L. Emme of St. Louis, Mo., President of the National Association of Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, told in an interview of her organization's fight against a levy by a patent holder of a nationally used permanent-wave machine of $12 on every beauty parlor in the United States, $14 on all with more than four employees, which has been imposed since the first of the year.

Reading Glare Overcome By Patent Film

Black print which is entirely invisible under the glare of ordinary desk lamps can now be made easily readable by means of a newly designed lamp in which a strip of Polaroid film is placed in the path of the light rays, completely dissipating undesirable rays responsible for the glare.

"Black type may actually disappear from the printed page under the worst glare conditions," according to Dr. Martin Grabau, optical engineer and former Harvard physicist. "Yet even under this severe condition a sheet of Polaroid film introduced in the light path will regain more than three-fourths of the maximum possible black-to-white contrast upon which the eye relies for seeing."

Under ideal reading conditions no light at all would be reflected to the eye from the black type. By passing light from an ordinary incandescent bulb through this patented film, which some day is expected to be incorporated in automobile headlights to remove their glare and which can already give motion pictures a third dimension (breadth and depth of focus), the light vibrations are so controlled that this ideal condition can be closely approached.

Measurements were made by Dr. Grabau of comparative reading ease in the same lamp with and without the Polaroid screen. The addition of the film provided 20 per cent greater contrast between ink and paper according to a brightness meter directed at the paper as one would look at it under a lamp. The typical measurement disclosed a contrast of 94 per cent for the new lamp, only 6 per cent short of the perfect reading condition. Said Dr. Grabau, "Glare is an inherent element of reflected light that destroys contrast. Trapping the glare at its source in the lamp itself greatly enhances reading ease."

Move to End WPA Furloughs Fails

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, failed yesterday in an effort to eliminate a requirement in the WPA Act that persons receiving relief for 18 months be furloughed for at least 30 days.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, blocked Mr. Danaher's request that the Senate give unanimous consent for immediate consideration of his proposal.

Massachusetts Ruling On Power Co-op Scored

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Congress learned today Federal officials believe a ruling by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission prohibiting a co-operative from using Government funds to establish electric service is "wholly indefensible."

Rejection by the Commission in 1937 of a $255,000 allotment for western Massachusetts was discussed by Robert B. Craig, Assistant Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration before a House Appropriations Subcommittee. Hearings before the subcommittee were made public today.

Called "Horrible Example"

Mr. Craig termed the action "a horrible example of what ought not to be done."

The application for funds was made by a co-operative which contemplated operating 232 miles of electric lines in Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire counties.

One of the chief grounds for rejecting the co-operative's application to operate, Mr. Craig said, was the Commission's reference "to existence of certain lines of a utility company contiguous to the areas in question.

"This reference was strangely made in the face of a statement of a representative of a utility company to the effect the company did not intend to serve any of the territory included within the plans of the co-operative," he continued.

Mr. Craig quoted the Commission as ruling "it has been said by our courts upon a number of occasions the policy has been developed in this Commonwealth respecting the furnishing of artificial light by private capital that it is best suited for the public for such to be a regulated monopoly rather than be left to the mercy of open competition. State regulation tends to guard against abuses of monopoly."

Few New England Loans

Mr. Craig remarked to the Subcommittee that he did not believe the Massachusetts Commission "would want it (the decision) publicized."

Mr. Craig then said Rhode Island had not used any of its allocations "because the State is so small it does not have enough unserved farms in any one group so that a co-operative can be formed economically."

In Connecticut, he said, the Legislature failed to act when a co-operative applied for incorporation required by state law to distribute electric energy.

The six New England States and five others in the country, Mr. Craig said, were the only ones not using any of their allocations or only a "small part of them."

However, he estimated that the Vermont Electric Co-operative, an REA financed system, permitted Vermont dairymen to obtain a 10-cent premium a hundredweight for their milk because electric coolers allowed them to deliver it at 50 degrees or lower.

Commission Obeyed Law, Its Secretary Asserts

Had the State Public Utilities Commission failed to reject application of the Tri-County Electric Company for the issue of securities and authorization to supply electricity to rural customers in the north middle part of Massachusetts, the Commission would have violated State law, Allan Brooks, long-time Secretary of the State Department of Public Utilitjes, declared today.

Answering a charge by R. B. Craig, Administrator of the Federal Rural Electrification Commission, that the State Department had acted "reprehensibly" in rejecting the application, Mr. Brooks stated the Company had applied for authorization to issue $25,000 in stock and a mortgage issue of $255,000. Mr. Brooks stated the Massachusetts statute governing public utilities forbids approval when the amount of mortgage is greater than the proposed stock issue.

Mr. Brooks went on to explain that the Western Massachusetts Electric Company, in whose territory the Tri County Company was to have operated, has since increased its rural electrification facilities and recently has served notice that further extensions are to be made.

The Commission's decision rejecting the Tri County application was written by Abraham C. Webber, then Chairman. The Commission held that not only did State laws forbid the venture but that the project "would naturally, we believe, in the end result in failure and great dissatisfaction to all concerned, besides probable financial loss to innocent persons."

Owners Say Boston Buildings Don't Earn Enough for Raises

Reduction of annual incomes caused by increased vacancies in Boston's office buildings was pointed out today to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration as the major reason why owners could not afford to grant wage increases sought by elevator operators, porters, window washers, and other employees.

In presenting his arguments to the Board, Thomas M. Reynolds, Boston attorney representing building owners, said that despite generous tax abatements office buildings in the downtown area are operating at sizable losses.

Plea Based on Abatements

Employees of Boston's leading office buildings previously have appeared before the State Board asking for substantial wage increases. They based their plea on the fact that owners had received tax abatements.

Appearing before the Board with Attorney Reynolds was a group representing the various owners of buildings, managers, and attorneys to join in protest of any wage increases.

They pointed out that unskilled workers in office buildings such as window washers, elevator starters, and watchmen, received approximately $5 a week more than comparable unskilled help in mills and factories.

Quote Figures

Quoting figures from the State Department of Labor and Industries, they showed that the average weekly wage in 11 manufacturing industries was only $18 per week, while the average wage of elevator starters in office buildings is $23.25, or $5.25 more than the $18 average.

The average weekly wage of window washers is $24.57 while the average weekly wage of watchmen is $24.59.

The building owners claimed further that office buildings were more than two-thirds vacant. One operator said that he operated at a $7,000 loss last year, but that service employees in that building were seeking a 31 per cent wage increase

In another building, it was stated, it was 33 per cent vacant and was operated at a $17,000 loss last year. Employees in this building are asking for a 38 per cent wage increase.

It was admitted by the group that tax abatements granted on large office buildings had reduced their rates, but they insisted extraordinary vacancies had reduced building income to offset by far the decreased taxation.

Cuts and Losses

Since 1930, they argued, one office building received tax reductions totaling $8,115 while income decreased $455,595 during the same period. Another reported that its taxes were cut $21,487, while income dropped $799,421.

No new tenants are coming in, they said, and many old tenants are moving to smaller quarters.

Those present included Frank A. Ewart, King Upton, Charles A. Roberts, an attorney; William N. Eichorn, and Phillip Theopold.

Quincy Tax Roll Shows Home City

A tabulation of Quincy property by the Board of Assessors reveals it is a city of homes. There are approximately 15,194 homes and 9,708 garages, but also 445 barns within the city limits.

The residential property comprises 11,186 single homes, 3,509 two-family houses, 229 three-family dwellings and 270 four-family apartments.

Highlights on Hair and Hats for 1940

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the Grace Hairdressers' Convention

At left—Mme. Marguerite of Montreal dresses hair of Miss Kathleen McCarthy of Jamaica Plain, Mass. At right—Greater Boston girls try some new spring hats as selected by Esther Dorothy. Seated, Miss Peggy Cryan, Newton; standing, left, Miss Virginia O'Connor, Brookline, and, right, Miss Lois Hopkins, Malden.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Ladies and Gentlemen," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Starring Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Two for the Show," by Nancy Hamilton and Morgan Lewis. Presented by Stanley Gilkey and Gertrude Macy. With Eve Arden, Richard Haydn and Betty Hutton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Another Thin Man," with William Powell. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire." 2, 5, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
Marlene Dietrich and James Stewart in "Destry Rides Again." 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Laugh It Off," with Johnny Downs. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Laugh It Off," with Marjorie Rambeau, Hedda Hopper, Beecher and Johnny Downs. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Another Thin Man," starring William Powell. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:20, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka." Fenway: 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. Fenway: 1, 4:30, 8. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Radio—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Flying Deuces." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Swanee River," featuring Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds and Al Jolson. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Metropolitan—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero and Marjorie Weaver. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "The Dead End" Kids, Beverly Roberts, 3 Oxford Boys, Terry Howard & Co., Barr & Estes, and 7 American Gauchos. 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:05.

State—
"The Housekeeper's Daughter," featuring Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou. 1:12, 4:14, 7:16, 10:18. Also "Music in My Heart," with Tony Martin and Rita Hayworth. 11:57 a. m., 2:58, 6:01, 9:03.

South Station Theater—
"Tunisia—Heart of Islam," "Voodoo Fires," Robert Benchley's "See Your Doctor," "Overture to William Tell."

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Wives," with the Lane sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. Scollay 10 a. m., 1:30, 5, 8:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5:05 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"Private Worlds," with Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"Jai-Ali"; Phil Spitalny's musical; "Kangaroo Country"; "The Louvre"; "Duck Hunting"; oddities and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with Jean Arthur and James Stewart. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Kid Nightingale." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Uptown—
"Eternally Yours," 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Destry Rides Again," featuring James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

University—
Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Blondie Brings Up Baby," featuring Penny Singleton. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Follow the Fleet." Also Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper and David Niven. Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Walter Knight and Victoria Glaser, flute; Wilder Schmaix, oboe; David Glazer, clarinet; Clyde Bennet, bassoon; Paul Keany, horn; Margaret Macdonald and Edward Goldman, piano. 8:15. (1 Follen Street, Cambridge.)

Other Events

Peabody Playhouse—
"My Heart's in the Highlands," by William Saroyan. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Islamic Miniatures by Mrs. Tanner at 11 a. m.; guidance tour Colonial portraits by Miss Maginnis, at 2; illustrated lecture by Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum on "the Second Generation of Painters." 3.

Surplus Tomatoes Handled U. S. Style in Netherlands

Foreign Trade Flashes

Problems of surplus crops and of relief work are being solved in the Netherlands after much the same manner as in the United States, according to the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It seems that the tomato market is overstocked in the Netherlands, so the Government announces it will purchase enough fresh tomatoes to produce 9,000,000 quart cans of soup, prepared in 10 different factories. Part of this will be for distribution to the unemployed and destitute, at low cost, the remainder being sold in the open market.

Uruguayan Shoes

France is truning to Uruguay for shoes for its army. Two factories in Uruguay have signed a contract to provide 45,000 pairs of military shoes, the French Government reserving the right to increase the order to 100,000 pairs. The first shipment—15,000 pairs—is to be made this month.

Sugar in Canada

Construction of the $2,000,000 beet sugar refinery at Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg, Manitoba, which was postponed as a result of Canada's entry into the war, will be started within a short time, the Bureau states. The plant is expected to be of the latest design, and is expected to produce 70 per cent of the Province's sugar consumption of 700,000 bags annually. Machinery and equipment amounting to about $800,000, which was originally to have been purchased in Germany, will now be obtained in the United States and Canada.

Italian Want of Cellulose

Italy's artificial fiber industry has been working at full capacity in recent months, to meet sharply expanding domestic and foreign demand. The question of future supplies of cellulose, an essential raw material, is being studied by the industry. The bulk has heretofore come from Finland and Sweden, but communications with those countries are now difficult and uncertain. Finland, largest supplier in recent years, is expected to be out of the market for some time, and trade with Sweden is becoming increasingly difficult. Mills are believed to be situated so they can continue the present rate of activity for six months, but they are reported to be refusing to accept contracts for deliveries of their products for more than two or three months in advance.

Leather Market Promising

Ontario, Canada, tanners look for an unusually good year in the leather industry, with the market strong and further price increases in sight. Increased exports to England of Canadian sole and other leathers are likely in event that the war continues. Facts tending to strengthen the market are that England is using more patent leather as a substitute for other upper leathers, that more of this leather is being used in both the United States and Cuba, and that a 60 per cent increase in the use of patent leather in Canada is estimated for the coming spring season.

Rice Improvement in India

Officials in India are endeavoring to improve the country's rice-growing industry. Although rice is India's chief crop from the viewpoint of area under cultivation, more than 1,000,000 tons are imported annually. The yield in India of cleaned rice, on an acre basis, is only one-third of that in Japan and Korea. Better methods of cultivation, increased irrigation facilities, and control of pests are essential factors in the program.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees of Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week of March 11-16, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

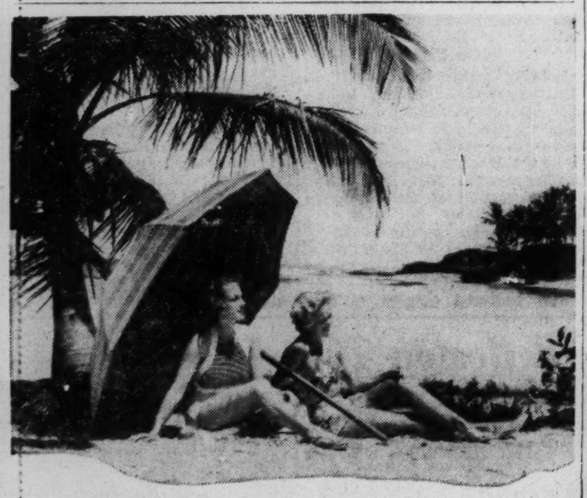
Tweed Coats Capes and Suits FOR CRUISE and TRAVEL

Come in and see the very smart garments we make. Choice of many different models, and hundreds of fine quality Scotch Tweeds

Imported Sweaters
Knit Suits . . . Scarfs
Sport Hats
Sport Hose and Accessories

Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street, Boston

You'll want HOOD'S ICE CREAM ROLL
Sold only at NaberHOOD Ice Cream Stores



Sunny beaches await your coming

Enjoy a winter vacation where warm breezes ruffle a blue ocean, and white sands invite you to relaxation.

You will find many southern hotels and resorts advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, and the advertising of southern railroad, steamship, bus, and air lines as well.

Prehistoric Days Are Here Again

By a Staff Photographer

James Wood and His Dinosaur

Mr. Wood is seen measuring the claw of the "critter" to be seen at Sportsmen's Show next week

Pair of Dinosaurs 'Snared' For the Big Sportsmen's Show

When the Campbell-Fairbanks Exposition people decided to have a couple of dinosaurs on exhibition at the Sportsmen's Show this year they knew exactly where to go to get what they wanted.

They knew that James Wood of Boston, who has been doing exhibition work for years, could turn out anything from a hen house to a skyscraper, so they called him at his shop on Cambria Street. Mr. Wood didn't bat an eyelash when Sheldon Fairbanks ordered two dinosaurs for this year's show.

"Of course we never had built a dinosaur before," he explained, "so it required a lot of research before we could begin."

Mr. Wood's son, James D., who works with his father, is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When the dinosaur order was received he hied himself to New York and the Museum of Natural History. Accurate measurements of the dinosauria on exhibition there plus more than one hundred pictures of detail were taken before he was ready to return to Boston.

Several visits to the Boston Public Library and the Harvard University library gave additional information and then the Woods were ready to start on the blueprints. It was two months before a hammer was lifted on the job.

The framework of the dinosaurs is of wood, reinforced with steel. A layer of one-inch mesh wire over the frame is covered with burlap and an outer layer of imitation leather provides the "skin" of the goliaths.

Allosaurus, pictured here, is 24 feet long and 11 feet to the top of his head, and represents a species found in the North American continent the other dinosaur is a brontosaurus 45 feet long and 12 feet high to the top of his head. The teeth and claws of the animals were carved from wood.

Wilkins Seeks Delegate Berth

Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester, personal attorney for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, has announced his candidacy for election as delegate to the Republican National convention from the Fifth Congressional district. The Presidential primaries will be held on April 30.

Mr. Wilkins' running mate for the other delegate post in the Fifth district will be Paul R. Foisy of Lowell, former assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County. Mrs. Maude M. Johnson of Melrose and Miss Elizabeth F. Taylor of Belmont are candidates for election as alternates with Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Foisy.

Mr. Wilkins served as legal adviser to Governor Saltonstall during the various ouster proceedings conducted in connection with hurricane fund extravagances.

Wall Surfacing Talks at Museum

Four illustrated lectures on the treatment of wall surfaces will be given by Frederick Robinson, assistant to the Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in the lecture hall of the museum on Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27. Of interest to architects and decorators, as well as to homemakers who are seeking a knowledge of the historical background of wall surfaces, will be Mr. Robinson's presentation of the photo-mural of today as the modern development of the fresco.

He will treat the development of brick carving, such as that worked out by Katherine Lane in the biological laboratory at Harvard, as a legitimate rendering in our time of the low-relief carving of an earlier age, and will show the traditional wall treatment in mosaic and compare it with the modern adaptations for enrichment of subways and public buildings.

Bank Insurance Has Record Year

"The most successful year since its establishment in 1907," was the way Crawford H. Stocker, Jr., President of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Council, described Massachusetts savings bank life insurance in 1939.

During the year a total of 27,869 new policies were issued to residents of Massachusetts, providing a total of $24,926,986 of insurance. Savings bank life insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1939, amounted to $177,408,472, a new record, representing an increase of 11 per cent over the total for 1938.

Dividends will be paid to policyholders in 1940 at the same basic scale as in 1939 by all but two of the issuing banks, Mr. Stocker said.

Two additional mutual savings banks in Massachusetts opened life insurance departments in 1939, bringing to 28 the number of issuing banks, Mr. Stocker reported. There are, in addition, 102 banks which act as agencies for insurance.

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Vermont University Finds Need of More Art Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 30—Summer art courses have become so popular at the University of Vermont that a second instructor may be engaged to assist Barse Miller, California artist, in handling the classes which have already enrolled for next summer's courses.

Mr. Miller's class, which reached capacity last year, has already exceeded the limit set for this summer, according to advance reports. Negotiations to secure another distinguished artist for the second teaching post have already begun, University circles indicate.

Bay State Aid To 'Birthday' Fund $100,000

Climaxed last night by the President's Birthday Ball in the Boston Garden, Massachusetts' contribution to the infantile paralysis fund will be more than $100,000, Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced yesterday at the Ball. More than 20,000 persons attended the Ball and paid approximately $21,000 to the fund.

State and City officials and citizens watched dancing and military contests, watched a group of specialty acts, took part in a prize drawing and themselves participated in dancing. Many of those attending last night's Boston Ball will share in Birthday Balls tonight in home communities.

Mayor Tobin of Boston said that yesterday's Ball was the fifth time Boston had staged the largest President's Birthday Ball under one roof. He also said Boston was turning over more to the fund than any other city.

John Roosevelt, with his wife, the former Anne Clark of Nahant, was the only member of the President's family to attend the Ball. For his father, Mr. Roosevelt accepted a huge cake fashioned into a model of Faneuil Hall, which had been made by the chefs at the Hotel Statler under the direction of Manager Stanbro of the hotel. The cake was to be flown to Washington but because of its size it was sent by express.

Dysart Joins in Ball

CALAIS, Maine, Jan. 30 (AP)—New Brunswick's Premier, Allison A. Dysart, crossed the international border last night to join Governor Lewis O. Barrows at the President's Birthday Ball. With the First Ladies of Maine and the adjacent Canadian Province, they led the Grand March.

Protests Filed On Re-districting

Two petitions, charging "unfairness and unequal distribution of voters," have been filed with the State Supreme Court in relation to the Legislature's re-districting committee's recommendations concerning districts in Quincy, Weymouth and Braintree, and in Milton, Randolph and Holbrook.

Selectmen of Randolph declare the towns of Milton and Randolph are not contiguous at any point as required by the law relative to new Representatives, and that both communities are separated by a section of land of the Metropolitan District Commission.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Wednesday, Jan. 31

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

All Ready for Long Debating Tour

Boston University's Varsity Team

Left to right—Irving Lundquist, Newton Highlands, varsity manager; Stanley Marram, Dorchester; Eugene N. Binder, Dorchester; Harold Brady, Roxbury

Boston University Debaters Off on Their 1,500-Mile Tour

Heading into the Southern snow belt by automobile, three members and the student manager of Boston University debating team left today on their annual 1,500-mile tour of the East and South during which they will engage in eight intercollegiate debates. Tomorrow night they debate the Fordham University team in New York City.

In all the debates, the Boston University team will argue the subject: "Resolved: That the United States should follow a policy of strict economic and military isolation toward all nations outside the Western Hemisphere engaged in armed international or civil conflict."

The squad will meet Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N. J., Thursray evening. The remainder of the itinerary includes: Friday (Feb. 2), American University, Washington, D. C.; Saturday (Feb. 3), University of Richmond, Richmond, Va.; Monday (Feb. 5), Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.; Tuesday (Feb. 6), Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.; Thursday (Feb. 8, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and Friday (Feb. 9), Drew University, Madison, N. J.

Touring with Irving Lundquist of Newton Highlands, varsity debate manager, are Eugene N. Binder and Stanley Marram of Dorchester, and Harold Brody of Roxbury. Mr. Lundquist is a senior in the University's College of Liberal Arts, majoring in mathematics. Mr. Binder also is a senior in the College of Liberal Arts, majoring in biology. Mr. Brody is a senior and Mr. Marram a junior in the University's School of Education, both majoring in commercial education.

South Station Rumors Denied

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last night denied rumors that the abandonment of Boston's South Station is being contemplated, following the disclosure that he had asked the Boston Real Estate Exchange to study the effect such abandonment would have on property values in the vicinity.

Mayor Tobin explained that he wished this information so he could present a complete set of facts to the recess commission now investigating railroad transportation problems. "Actually, the chances of abandonment are one in a thousand," the Mayor said.

The station, owned by the Boston Terminal Company, is assessed at $16,000,000. It is rented by the Boston & Albany Railroad and the New Haven Railroad. The Terminal company has petitioned the City for a 50 per cent reduction in the valuation, and has paid nothing on its 1939 taxes.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WNAC-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Mario Chandler Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	John D. M. Hamilton	Dance Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"The Four Toppers"
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa, so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45 Heirs"; War news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	Goldcoast Riders
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	Raymond Gram Swing	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America"	Popular quiz	War Correspondent	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Chicago hockey game;	News Service
10:15 Community Fund	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Concerts Symphoniques	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	de Montreal	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 President's Birth-	President's Birthday	Weather Service	President's Birthday	Dal Danford's Orch.
11:30 day Celebrations:	Celebrations; talks; mu-	President's Birthday	Celebrations: address	Swingtime Strings
11:45 talks; music	sic; variety	Celebrations	by President Roosevelt	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' Morning	"Musical Clock"	News; comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Variety; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Musicale	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	News Service
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	tra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley and His Wild
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Azaleas
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical Calisthenics	"Going Shopping with
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	"Mellow Music"	Concert pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers' Forum	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Mid-Day Musicale"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Girl Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Moniter Views the News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Dramatic sketch	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Organesque"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	The KFEL-ers	The Norsemen
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	Presenting Ramona
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Your Neighbor"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Talk; music	'Sing Song Time'
2:30 "Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Kennedy's Orch.	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Informal interviews	Western Serenade
3:15 "Join the Ladies"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Rudolf Friml, Jr.'s Or-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	chestra	Organ Concert
4:00 Prof. Women's Club	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15 Network speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Malcolm MacDonald	Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Wayne West, songs	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Adrian Singa"	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen;	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Dance Orchestra
7:45 comedy; music	Network program	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer; G. Page in	Gene Krupa's Orch.	Housing talk
8:15 Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	"Man From Yesterday"	Jene Krupa's Orch.	Military Band
8:30 "Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45 drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; or-	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	"Down Memory Lane"
9:00 Theater; comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Lennie Hayton's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 music; Ruth Chat-	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 terton in "Last of	"This Man's Army"	len Art Players; Joe	Yale Dramatic Series:	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 Mrs. Cheyney"	"This Man's Army"	Louis; orchestra	"Devil's Apprentice"	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	American Good Govern-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Frank T. Bow, talk	ment Society; talks	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm";	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; weather	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talks; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

'Rescue U. S.' Plan Urged By Bridges

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said today in an address prepared for the Greater Buffalo Advertising Club: "The surest way to keep us out of war is to start the wheels of industry and industrial expansion going again in America, to give investors the encouragement they need to bring about jobs, to become so busy repairing the damage of our depression and restoring and building higher the structure of our own American economy that we will have no economic reason to become involved abroad."

Senator Bridges proposed "instead of foreign adventures to divert the attention of Americans from their ills at home" substitution of "a great American adventure at home—that we tackle the job of rebuilding America and bring about an economy of plenty in this land of plenty, and that we clear out of our way the barriers to this goal."

"I think we all realize deep in our hearts that there is a bit of hypocrisy in the attitude that America should hover like an anxious mother hen over the oppressed of other nations," he continued.

"The rescue of 11,000,000 workers from the slow death of unemployment, the rescue of America's system of free enterprise and opportunity from the quicksands of bureaucracy and excessive taxation and discouragement by the Government, and the rescue of American solvency from drowing in the sea of debt are of more importance to Americans than the situation abroad."

New 'Waterfront' Planned at Weirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—At the instigation of Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Executive Council, the State Planning and Development Commission and the State Forestry and Recreation Commission are to co-operate in every way possible with a Laconia committee in the development of plans for reconstruction of the waterfront at The Weirs.

The most popular proposed plan involves State acquisition of the waterfront, the State already owning the Endicott Park section and the land upon which the Veterans' Association headquarters is located. It is understood that the Boston & Maine railroad, whose station at The Weirs was destroyed by the fire that impaired the waterfront, is ready to cooperate but that any plan involving State participation undoubtedly will have to await the 1941 session of the State Legislature.

It is also learned that the operators of the Mount Washington, famed side-wheel steamer that was destroyed in the fire, are making arrangements to acquire a new boat to put into service on the lake.

Teachers Get Pay Rise in Somerville

The Somerville School Committee went on record in favor of professional increments being continued, announced raises of $100 for 39 teachers and of $50 for seven teachers, in submitting a budget of $1,407,339 today. The proposed budget must meet with approval of both the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen.

The salaries budget is $21,000 over the salary expenditures of last year, although the actual budget requests for 1940 are but $600 more than those of 1939.

In 1939 the Board of Aldermen cut the school budget about $40,000 but later restored about half that amount. Set aside for salaries is the sum of $1,319,266. Mayor John M. Lynch is expected to make some savings.

Bargaining Vote Order

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered employees of the Barre Wool Combing Company to vote within 30 days to decide whether they wish to be represented in collective bargaining by the Federal Labor Union (American Federation of Labor), the Textile Workers Union of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), or neither. Approximately 850 employees of the plant are eligible to vote.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
"Banking and Credit."
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "How Can the Public Help to Get Good Teachers?": Prof. Henry W. Holmes
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science: Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—For Latin American listeners: Music, News and Plays in Spanish.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Musical Program, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—English Language Program, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.53 meg., 30.5 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"It's That Man Again"; variety, with Tommy Handley. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Amendments to Milk Order Appear Approved in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 30—Proposed amendments to the Federal Milk Order in effect in Boston market, voted upon last week by approximately 15,000 Vermont producers, are expected to become effective, according to officials in charge of the referendum who are still in the process of tabulating the returns.

The proposed amendments, which included an increase, until May 1, in the Class 1 price to producers, were recently approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Approval must be by at least a two-thirds vote of the producers participating in the referendum.

The 9,300 members of approximately a score of milk co-operatives which had previously indicated an intention of supporting the amendments. Individual ballots were coming in from more than 6,000 individual producers who also participated in the voting.

Political Stage

With the announcement of Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills, of Bennington, that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor next Fall the political stage in Vermont is practically set so far as the G. O. P. is concerned.

The Democrats, it is expected, will wait until the June convention to name a slate. Then, it is usually a case of drafting a willing party worker for each of the State offices rather than desire on the part of anyone to become a candidate. The honor of being selected is considered a counterbalance to the sure fate of defeat in the November elections.

It is generally accepted by most political observers and State officials that Lieutenant Governor Wills will have no opposition in the primary. The main battle within the Republican party will be between Senator Mortimer R. Proctor of Proctor, and Oscar Shepard of Hardwick, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Most observers agree it will be a close battle between the House of Proctor, which has already given the State two Governors and a United States Senator, and the northern Vermont lawyer, who will have substantial support from the powerful farm bloc in the State. Mr. Proctor, however, as a former member of both houses of the General Assembly, has built a good record as a sound legislator and student of State affairs.

Only slightly less in the limelight will be the contest between Deputy State Auditor David Anderson and the present Director of Liquor Control, Reginald T. Cole, who are seeking the office of State Auditor, which will be voluntarily vacated by Benjamin Gates. Recent State House rumors have it that Gov. George D. Aiken, pending a vacancy in the senatorial delegation in Washington, may be a third candidate for the auditor's post. The Governor, however, has given no indication that he would even consider it. Should he enter the lists, political observers agree he would win easily in the three-way contest.

In making announcement of his candidacy for Governor, Lieutenant Governor Wills said he believed that at present Vermont "has no issues but plenty of problems." He pledged himself, if elected, to the task of seeking a solution of them.

Auto Fatalities

An analysis of the fatal accidents records of 1939, made by the State Department of Motor Vehicles, shows that of a total of 84 fatalities in which automobiles were involved, 28 were of pedestrians. Collisions with pedestrians was the greatest single cause.

Boy Scouts

Walter Horsley of South Barre, Mass., has been selected by the Long Trail Council, Boy Scouts of America, to be the new Field Scout Executive in the Long Trail district. He will assist the present Scout Executive, Walter P. Weidman of Burlington, who because of the rapid increase of Scout patrols in the State, has had difficulty in covering the territory.

The new executive is the first addition to the staff of the Council since its organization in 1933, although it is said to be the largest of 49 similar units in New England.

Gifts to Community Fund

The following is an additional list of subscriptions of $100 or more received from individuals and from companies and employees for the Community Fund:

$13,375—Anonymous.
$3,000—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Rothwell.
$2,045—Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield.
$1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bresky.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dodge; Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Sr.; Mrs. Reginald Gray; Theodore C. Haffenreffer; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Usen.
$1,394—Christian Science Committee, First Report.
$1,200—Mrs. John F. Tyler.
$1,172—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
$1,100—Charles M. Cox.
$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett Harwood.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery.
$675—Mrs. Felix Taussig.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Comerford; Mrs. John H. Harwood; Mrs. Sydney Harwood.
$475—Mrs. W. A. Whitcomb.
$460—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Hammond; Miss Mary B. Lawrence.
$400—Alfred G. Baker Lewis; Maurice Mades.
$375—John L. Grandin, Jr.
$375—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bornstein.
$300—Mrs. Helen M. Biscoe; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bloomfield; Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Herrmann; Monroe J. Lorimer; Miss Edith Parker.
$250—Adriel U. Bird; Jacob Buxbaum; Mrs. E. Sturgis Hinds.
$225—Wilman E. Adams; William G. Russell Allen; Mrs. Irving H. Upton.
$200—John K. Burgess; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Forbes; Friday Evening Dances; Miss Laura Furness; Mr. and Mrs. S. Eliot Guild, additional (Total to date $780); Mr. and Mrs. Burton Jollie; Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Metcalf; Mrs. James J. Phelan; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Sears; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw.
$175—Arthur L. Gould.
$165—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Eaton.
$160—Miss Caroline E. Bill.
$150—Mrs. Francis R. Bangs; F. D. Campbell; Mrs. Hazen Clement; Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Eaton; Edward S. French; Bernard L. Gorfinkle; Max Kark; Adnah Nephart.
$145—Mr. and Mrs. Guy Cuuningham.
$125—Samuel R. Berkman; Mrs. Edward C. Briggs; Miss Margaret S. Bush; Mr. and Mrs. Greeley S. Curtis; Miss Mary Deane Dexter; Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney M. Harrison; Dr. William Healy; Mr. and Mrs. Willard Kelburn; John E. Holden; Miss Katharine A. Homans; Henry D. Sedgwick.
$120—A Friend; Mrs. Elton G. Cushman.
$114—Malden Police Benefit Fund.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Rich.
$100—Clifford K. Brown; Cambridge Rotary Club; A. Graham Carey; Thomas N. Codman; Miss Mary E. Connell; Miss Lillian F. Dustin; William Ferguson; Mr. and Mrs. Stanley G. French; George P. Gardner, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Gilman; Mrs. Louis M. Greeley; George C. Greener; Pinckney Holbrook; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hurwich; Howard D. Johnson; Mrs. Eben S. S. Keith; Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kemble; O. A. Kitterman; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Kneeland; Mr. and Mrs. James O. Murray; Mr. and Mrs. S. Max Nelson; North Congregational Church; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Pinto; Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter; Max Rabinovitz, additional (total to date $800); Anna P. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Rice; Mr. and Mrs. Paul T. Rothwell; Frank P. Speare; Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Steinberg; Alexander M. Sullivan; Mrs. John H. Taylor; Miss Gertrude Townsend; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. Wetherell; Mrs. Jeffries Wyman, Jr.

Companies and Employees

$47,762—New England Telephone & Telegraph Company employees.
$35,417—Boston Elevated Railway Officials and employees, first report.
$20,000—Boston Edison Company.
$17,500—United Fruit Company and Revere Sugar Refinery and Meloripe Fruit Company, additional (Total to date $17,600).
$9,053—Boston Edison Company employees, first report.
$6,516—H. P. Hood & Sons, Inc., and employees.
$5,731—New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad employees, first report.
$4,250—Boston Consolidated Gas Company.
$4,203—Boston Consolidated Gas Company employees.
$4,000—Salada Tea Company.
$3,000—New England Power Association and Affiliated Companies.
$2,642—Boston Young Men's Christian Association employees, first report.
$2,490—Boston & Maine Railroad employees, first report.
$2,363—Whiting Milk Company and employees.
$2,000—Cambridge Electric Light Company.
$1,983—New England Power Association & Affiliated Companies employees, first report.
$1,972—Community Health Association employees.
$1,548—Family Welfare Society of Boston employees (100%).
$1,500—American Sugar Refining Company; Ben-Burk, Incorporated, additional (Total to date $3,500).
$1,227—Railway Express Agency employees, first report.
$1,014—Morgan Memorial Co-operative Industries & Stores Inc. employees, first report.
$1,000—Cambridge Gas Light Company; Haffenreffer & Co., Inc., additional (Total to date $1,250); Howard Johnson Company.
$956—Children's Aid Association employees (100%).
$766—Boston Young Women's Christian Association employees, first report.
$641—New England Home for Little Wanderers employees.
$550—Judge Baker Guidance Center employees.
$350—Mass. Housing Association, Inc.
$532—Boston & Albany Railroad employees, first report.
$500—American Airlines, Inc.; Boston Fish Market Corporation; Charles M. Cox Company.
$457—Hebrew Ladies Home for Aged employees, first report.
$426—Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children employees.
$425—Morgan Bros. Co. and employees.
$424—North Bennet Street Industrial School employees.
$407—Boston Museum of Fine Arts employees.
$392—Cambridge Gas Light Company employees, first report.
$388—Independent Importing Company.
$352—Bushway-Whiting Ice Cream Company and employees.
$350—Associated Jewish Philanthropies, Inc., employees; Kennedy & Co., Inc.; Thorndike & Gerrish Company, Incorporated, additional (Total to date $600).
$313—Frances E. Willard Settlement employees, first report.
$300—General Ice Cream Corporation; La Touraine Coffee Company and employees; Rhodes Brothers Company.
$298—Cambridge Electric Light Company employees, first report.
$284—South End House Association employees.
$281—The Church Home Society for the care of children of the Protestant Episcopal Church employees.
$280—Boston Legal Aid Society employees, first report.
$278—Boston Council Inc., Boy Scouts of America employees.
$275—Wilson & Co., additional (total to date $425).
$261—Travelers Aid Society of Boston, Inc. employees.
$260—Dwinnell-Wright Company and employees.
$252—O'Donnell-Usen employees.
$250—Checker Taxi Company, Inc.; P. G. Gray Company; Liberty Beef Company; Morrison & Schiff, Inc.; New England Provision Company.
$249—Charles M. Cox Company employees.
$206—Ben-Burk, Incorporated employees, additional (Total to date $388); Elm Farm Food Company, Inc., additional (Total to date $1,100); Elm Farm Food Company, Inc. employees association; Standard Railway Fusee Corporation; James J. Sullivan, Inc., and employees.
$197—Arthur G. Curren Company and employees.
$188—Roxbury Neighborhood House Association employees.
$180—Merchants Beef Company.
$173—The International Institute of Boston, Inc. employees, first report.
$171—Co-operative Workrooms, Inc., employees; Delano Potter & Company, Inc., and employees.
$166—Industrial Aid Society employees.
$165—Thorndike & Gerrish Company, Inc. employees, first report.
$162—Tileston & Hollingsworth Company employees.
$155—M. M. Mades Company, Inc. and employees.
$150—Bartlett Varney & Company and employees; Home and School Visitors Association employees (100%).
$148—Denison House employees.
$144—Brockton Gas Light Company & Associated Companies employees.
$142—Social Service Index employees.
$135—Public Electric Light Company and employees.
$131—Bay State Milling Company and employees.
$130—Haskins Fish Company and employees.
$126—The Children's Mission to Children employees.
$125—Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company and employees; Boston Drug & Beverage Corporation, additional (Total to date $375); United Liquors, Ltd., additional (Total to date $475).
$123—Nursery Training School of Boston and Ruggles Street Nursery School employees.
$122—Lincoln House Association employees, first report.
$110—Fred W. Baldau Company.
$107—Olivia James House employees.
$105—Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Inc. employees (100 per cent).
$100—Calvert Distillers Corporation; Cherry-Burrell Corporation; The Cudahy Packing Company; Hager's Ice Cream Company; Independent Taxi Operators Association; Harry S. Leviston; Edgar P. Lewis & Sons, Inc., additional (Total to date $200); Mystic Motor Transportation Company; John Nagle Company and employees; Henry M. Robinson & Co., Inc., additional (Total to date $150); Sands Taylor & Wood Company, additional (Total to date $200); Seaboard Allied Milling Corporation; Seagram's Distillers Corporation of Massachusetts; The Sharaf Company Inc.; Tivnan & Company; Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston.

Lupien Postpones Dewan Discussion

The meeting scheduled for today to discuss further the reinstatement of Warren Dewan, Chelsea patrolman, was postponed by Ulysses J. Lupien, Director of the State Civil Service Division. Reason for postponement was because neither Chelsea's Mayor, Edward J. Voke, or Chief of Police Charles M. Finn could be present.

Mr. Lupien said that within a week or 10 days he will make a general announcement regarding future reinstatement of suspended firemen and policemen.

Star of Ice Revue

Wide World

Sonja Henie

Above: Miss Henie gets the spotlight in "Hollywood Ice Revue of 1940" which is coming to Boston. Below: The skating star perched on one of her many wardrobe trunks.

Sonja Henie's Ice Revue Opens in Boston Feb. 14

Miss Sonja Henie whose enchanted skates have endeared her to thousands of Bostonians, will open her "Hollywood Revue of 1940" at Boston Garden on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14.

The new skating production, presenting 16 complete numbers with elaborate costuming and new musical settings, will be presented for five nights, through Sunday, Feb. 18. Features which Sonja will present for the first time on ice include "Les Sylphides," by Chopin; Rimsky-Korsakoff's colorful "Scheherazade Suite," and Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody."

A Varied Program

In this season's production, Miss Henie will offer her favorite form of individual skating, the interpretation of three new ice-dance ballets and as a nod to her large following among movie fans will present dance numbers skated to popular swing music.

Many new skaters have been added to the company of 100 performers including Mary Taylor, former women's champion of the Pacific Coast, and Harrison Thomason, who will be Miss Henie's partner in a popular tango number.

Hollywood's lavish expenditure has supplied the newest costumes and lighting effects and a large orchestra will furnish the musical setting of the revue. In the program of 16 numbers will be many spectacular ensembles. There will also be several comedy numbers and all types of figure skating including pairs, fours and eights.

This year, Sonja's favorite offering is another big fantasy called "The Candy Shop" in which the skating star will portray the Doll.

Sonja's "Hollywood Ice Revue of 1940" is going to rival the recent showing of "Ice Follies of 1940" for bringing a new attendance record at the Garden as indicated yesterday by the lines waiting to purchase tickets at the Garden box offices when they were put on public sale for the first day. The Garden box office will be open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Independents Take Contest Against Taxi Plan Into Court

The Independent Taxi Owners' Association will contest Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's proposed plan for reduction of the number of taxicabs in Boston, in Suffolk Superior Court tomorrow at 2 p. m.

The I. T. O. A. brought suit to prevent the Commissioner from putting the plan into effect, and Judge Thomas J. Hammond set the case down for a hearing tomorrow at that hour. Attorneys for the taxi owners claim that the Commissioner has no power to enforce the plan, which is scheduled to go into operation on Thursday.

Replying to charges that the proposed "stagger system" for reducing the number of taxicabs on Boston streets would favor the large taxicab companies and injure the small ones, Police Commissioner Timilty today declared that the large operators, notably the Checker Taxi Company and the Town Taxi Company, have agreed to surrender their inactive permits when the new system goes into effect next Thursday.

Under the stagger system, one-fifth of each operator's taxis would be barred from the streets on any given week-day, Monday through Friday. Small operators, led by the Independent Taxicab Operators' Association, have insisted that the large companies would not be affected because they have a large number of inactive cab permits anyway, but that small operators might be ruined because they have to use all their cabs every day in order to make ends meet.

Abraham Miller, president of the I. T. O. A., said the surrender of the inactive cab permits would make little change in the situation. The stagger system, he said, still would permit the large companies to have more cars on the street and the small owners to have fewer. He said the Checker Company has 77 permits whose grace period expires Feb. 1 and the Town has 39—both over and above the number of cars now active.

After a stormy executive session late yesterday, the Boston City Council voted 14 to 7 to table an order asking Commissioner Timilty to rescind his order for the stagger system to go into effect.

Following their failure to secure the support of the Council, independent taxicab operators last night voted to appeal to Governor Leverett Saltonstall for an investigation of the taxicab situation.

Long's Action On Race Group Brings Attack

Action of Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today in approving the incorporation of a dog-racing association, which he had previously declared guilty of misrepresentation, drew the immediate fire of State Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware.

The association referred to by Mr. Sawyer, who is a Congregational minister as well as a State Representative with a quarter-century of experience, was the Massachusetts Coursing Association, which has applied for permission to conduct dog races with pari-mutuel betting at the Dighton track next summer.

When reporters inquired yesterday as to the identity of the Association, they were informed by Commissioner Long that it had not yet applied for incorporation, although it had stated in its application to the Racing Commission that it was a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts.

A little later in the day, the Association filed an application for incorporation with Mr. Long, who announced today that he had approved it.

"An Outrage"

"I think Commissioner Long's hasty action is an outrage," declared Representative Sawyer. "I have little confidence in the Racing Commission, but other State officials, instead of smoothing the way to let new dog tracks come in, should protect the people and keep them out."

Mr. Sawyer added that "if we must have dog racing, it should be confined to Boston and Revere, which always have been a law unto themselves, having had prize fights 60 years ago and always had big barrooms. It is a crying shame to foist dog tracks on smaller communities who do not want them and do not have adequate police equipment to control them properly."

At the same time, that Mr. Sawyer was criticizing the speedy incorporation of the new dog-track group, a prominent spokesman for another such group, the Bay State Greyhound Association, was testifying voluntarily before a special Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating incomes of dog-race operators for the past month. The Bay State conducts races at Revere.

The spokesman was Martin Hays, former State Representative and now counsel for the Bay State Greyhound Association, who went before the Jury at his own request shortly after noon. Several relatives of Mr. Hays and other stockholders and employees of the Bay State Association have been questioned previously by the Jury.

Mr. Hays testified before the Grand Jury for two hours and a half adjourning with the Grand Jury at 2:30. He will resume the stand at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

Examinations Made

As the State Racing Commission continued its investigation of dog racing date applications, Elmer C. Nelson, member of the Commission, stated that if examination of the stockholders' lists reveals frauds, no licenses will be issued to the erring applicant.

At the same time it was revealed that the Commission has adopted a rule that no licenses for dog racing will be issued until an audit is made of the books and records of the applicants. This rule is the result of previous charges by legislators and others that some dog racing organization books showed results contrary to what they believed to be true.

Yesterday the Commission called for the books of the Old Harbor Kennel Club, an organization which has conducted dog races at Wonderland Park Revere, and has applied for 1940 dates.

Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the Commission, ordered all other applicants to be ready to present their books and records for examination.

Articles Filed

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Coursing Association, which has applied for racing dates at the Dighton dog track, had its articles of incorporation approved by Mr. Long.

The officials of the new organization are listed as Arthur J. Conlon, former Harvard athlete, President and Treasurer; Charles Van Stone Paul of Boston, Clerk, and W. Hulin Barrow of Cambridge. Mr. Connors, Chairman of the Racing Commission, said Mr. Conlon was President of the Ascot Dog Racing Association which unsuccessfully sought racing dates at Dighton last year.

The new organization seeks to purchase the Dighton dog track, which was built by Edward J. O'Hare, Chicago gambling promoter who was slain recently, or to build a new track at Norton.

The Massachusetts Coursing Association's application was returned by the Commission because no lease for the use of the Dighton track was filed with the application and because the application was undated. Reapplication is expected immediately.

Merritt Parkway Tree Is Finally Cut Down

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—A 200-year-old oak tree, center of a controversy between engineers and nature lovers, that forced a curving of the Merritt Parkway in New Canaan so as to leave it standing, has been cut down.

Officials announced today that the tree was removed over the week end, following an agreement with Mrs. Antoinette Lapham, former owner of the property on which it was located, who at the time the superhighway was being constructed refused to deed the land to the State unless the tree was allowed to remain.

Veteran of Lighthouse Service Is Honored

Capt. George E. Eaton, Superintendent of Lighthouses in this district for 21 years, was given a testimonial luncheon today at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building by his associates in the Coast Guard headquarters at the Custom House.

The Lighthouse Service, formerly under the Department of Commerce, was merged with the United States Coast Guard in July 1, 1939. Like the Coast Guard, the Lighthouse Service is under the Treasury Department in peacetime and under the Navy Department in wartime.

The luncheon forecast the retirement of Captain Eaton from the Lighthouse Service. He is a master mariner who knows the waters of his district and every one of the 1,500 guides to navigation over which he had full charge for so many years.

While his retirement is not effective until April 30, Captain Eaton is leaving Boston tomorrow with Mrs. Eaton for a vacation in Florida. A large amount of time is due Captain Eaton, which he is taking before his retirement date.

Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, Commander of the Boston District of the Coast Guard, presided at the luncheon today at which a testimonial card was presented to the retiring Captain bearing the signatures of all those present.

Captain Eaton is a native of Wakefield, Mass., and was appointed to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey on Dec. 27, 1895. He joined the Lighthouse Service on Dec. 18, 1897, advancing through the various ranks of the Service and finally commanding one of the lighthouse tenders, the Azalea. On March 7, 1919, he was appointed Superintendent of Lighthouses for the Second District, a position he has held ever since.

Why punish men like

Michael R. Kinsella

149 Arlington Street, Brighton

He has owned and operated an Independent Taxi over 9 years . . . he has carried school children most of this time . . . he is the father of 5 children, supports his family and also his mother. Mr. Kinsella has never been on welfare . . . he is a reliable citizen with a clean record, and is typical of the many Independent and small company taxi owners and operators.

What are YOU going to do about it?

On Nov. 8, 1938 you, the Public, were asked to abolish special taxicab stands, which were allocated to certain companies for their exclusive use, and to establish in place thereof FREE and open pubiic taxi stands to be available to all taxicab drivers regardless of company.

By a majority of over 60,000 in Boston, you emphatically stated that you wanted the Independent taxicab drivers of Boston to enjoy EQUAL rights with other taxicab drivers upon the public streets. By your command the Boston City Council and your Mayor, his Honor Maurice J. Tobin, accepted this law.

LAW HAS BEEN EVADED

Let us consider with you some of the methods by which the letter and spirit of the law have been evaded. It was expected that all taxicabs would have equal privileges at public stands regardless of ownership. That was definitely the purpose of the law! However, in one instance, at least, a private signalling device has been installed in a certain hotel by means of which taxis belonging to a favored company may be summoned from a private parking space to the door of the hotel, thus taking precedence over those taxis patiently standing in line at the designated stands. This rank favoritism has existed for some time but the authorities have not seen fit to correct this abuse of the law.

WAS THIS FAIR?

How many public stands have been created? Very few, and those established have been, in many instances, limited to but a few taxicabs. At the South Station, for instance, prior to February 11, 1939, the date upon which the new law became effective, there were 23 special stands adjacent to the South Station on Summer Street. The Boston Terminal Company built a run-way for use of the favored taxicab company on their property along Summer Street, and when this run-way was completed, the Police Commissioner abolished the taxi stands that were on the street, thus eliminating competition for the favored taxicab which was, to put it mildly, against the spirit of the mandate.

Practically the same situation applies at the North Station.

Further obstacles have been added for this man, who is in pursuit of an honest living, and has been so UNFAIRLY discriminated against. Let us tell you about it.

UNEMPLOYMENT BY FORCE

After several impractical proposals for reducing the number of cabs, your Police Commissioner now comes forward with his latest idea, called the Stagger System.

The Stagger System means in substance that each cab operating in Boston would be required to take one day off each week, between the days of Monday and Friday, exclusively, and that on these days off these cabs must remain in the garage from 4 A. M. to 4 A. M. the following morning. Once a month a statement is required to be given to the Police Commissioner, under oath, stating that those particular cabs were in the garage on the days designated for them, and also a statement that the cabs have been examined as to their cleanliness and mechanical condition.

IT WORKS A HARDSHIP—DISCRIMINATES UNJUSTLY—IS NOT CONSTRUCTIVE

This Stagger System, which, by promulgation of the Police Commissioner, is to take effect February 1, 1940, will work a severe hardship on this man and other small owners, because he will be forced to take these days off with no assurance of doing business to compensate for his loss of time and revenue, because this man and other small owners in Boston, having 910 taxicabs in actual operation, will be forced to take off 182 cabs per day. The favored companies, which do not have all their taxicabs in actual operation, will ACTUALLY have 159 MORE cabs on the streets under the Stagger System. The Police Commissioner has claimed that he is inaugurating this system to alleviate traffic congestion and eliminate taxicab cruising. What are the RESULTS? Under the Stagger Plan, ONLY 23 cabs could possibly be taken off in the entire system!

VACATION (!) WITHOUT PAY—PLUS TAXES

This man has to pay $315 plus finance charge for his insurance each year. The Police Commissioner by his act is penalizing this man 52 days out of the year, for which he can get no recompense. He has paid for his registration plates which permit him, under the registration laws of Massachusetts, to operate 365 days, and he is not permitted to take his cab out and drive his family to the country or the beach on his day off, because if he does, a severe penalty will be imposed upon him by the Commissioner for violation of this order.

If his taxicab needs repairs or mechanical care, he will NOT be permitted to have this done on his day off because on that day he is obliged to have his car remain in the garage. Yet, taxicabs MUST be kept in first-class repair. Should an operator be forced to sacrifice another working day while his cab is being put in proper condition?

FALSE PROPHECY

When the Public Stand Referendum was proposed, a preconceived program spread insidious rumors that there would be "chaos and disputes between drivers, to the detriment of the public."

You voted in favor of the Referendum and it became a law. Where is the chaos or disorder?

Our cabs have at ALL times observed, to the letter, the spirit of the referendum. Our drivers have, as in the past, been courteous, careful and mindful of the Public interest.

Now we take this occasion to reaffirm our pride in our men and our cabs. We are grateful for the patronage accorded us by you Citizens of Greater Boston. We look forward with confidence to your continued patronage which you affirmed your willingness to give when you voted to abolish special taxicab stands.

At the proper time we shall present our formal protest to His Excellency, the Governor. In the meantime will not YOU individual patrons and friends write to him in our support requesting that he use his power and influence to have the law fairly and impartially administered? We believe that the Stagger System is UNJUST and discriminatory and should be abolished. Will you help us to accomplish this?

INDEPENDENT TAXI OWNERS' LEAGUE, 18 Troy Street, Boston

Abraham Miller, Chairman — George J. Naymie, Treasurer

Portland Returns to Face Old Teammates Tonight—Dodger Official to Speak

New Bruins in Home Debut Against Hawks at Garden

Boston vs. Chicago
Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Boston 2, Chicago 0.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Boston 6, Chicago 3.
Boston 2, Chicago 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The appearance here tonight of the Chicago Black Hawks is more interesting than usual. The Hawks have been rather easy for the local Bruins this season in that the Rossmen have picked up nine but of a possible ten points. The best Chicago has been able to do was the overtime tie last Thursday.

What does make tonight's game more interesting than usual, however, is the appearance of two new players in Boston uniforms, Eddie Wiseman and Des Smith, and an old friend and ex-Bruin, Jack Portland, in the strange garb of the Black Hawks. Portland was traded last Friday to Chicago for Smith.

At the same time that Wiseman is making his debut on local ice as a Bruin, Eddie Shore, who was traded to New York Americans for Wiseman, is expected to don the uniform of his new club against Canadiens in New York. These changes all add up to new interest and, while watching the game here in Boston, the local fans will be anxious to find out how their former favorite makes out in New York.

Thompson Liked Him

Although Manager Art Ross apparently believed Portland had outlived his usefulness to the Bruins and that Smith, lighter and faster covering in front of the net, would be better, the Chicago manager, Paul Thompson, seemed glad to get the big fellow. In the games against Detroit and Canadiens Portland took the ice with Joe Cooper, Earl Seibert and Art Wiebe pairing for the starting defense.

Other new faces in the Chicago line-up are Johnny Chad and Bill Carse, forwards, and Paul Goodman, goalie. All three were called up from Providence, Goodman coming up to replace Mike Karakas quite some time ago, and the others came recently to replace Joffre Desilets and Ab Demarco. According to reports, all three seem to have won places.

The Hawks are in something of a spurt at the moment, having lost only one of their last five games They halted the New York Rangers non-losing streak at 19 games, lost a close one to Americans, 2 to 1, and then tied the Bruins and Detroit, and defeated Canadiens, 8 to 1, in order. While they have not looked too good on earlier appearances here, the Bruin players who faced the Hawks in Chicago last Thursday say the team is greatly improved.

Both Teams Improved

In fact, both Detroit and Chicago have improved both their gait and gate with better hockey. It might be that these two teams will awaken new interest in the remainder of the schedule and provide more stirring competition. Most of the race has been between Boston and Rangers, but with Syl Apps back in the Toronto line-up, these two clubs playing better hockey, and Shore with Americans, the whole complexion might change.

The Bruins have not fared so well of late, and one very logical and good excuse is the absence of Capt. Dit Clapper. The big fellow is no headliner and seldom does the unexpected, but his steadying influence looms in its importance when he is on the sidelines as at present. He will not play tonight and the local club is not likely to benefit from his return until the Ranger game a week from tonight at the earliest.

When the poll is taken for the best rookie of the year, the Chicago club has a good claim in its new left winger, Doug Bentley. He is not setting the league afire exactly, but for an unheralded youngster he has satisfied Paul Thompson enough to have survived the many player shifts of the Hawks in search of improvement. He now teams with Cully Dahlstrom and Phil Hergesheimer. The newest line has George Allen at left wing, Bill Carse at center, and the veteran Mush March at right wing.

Someone Must Go

Present plans in the Bruin line-up call for the new defenseman, Smith, to team with Jack Crawford, and, while Clapper is sidelined, Johnny Shewchuk and Flash Hollett pair off. Wiseman is trying to adjust himself to patrolling right wing on the third line, with Art Jackson at center and Red Hamill at left wing.

All the players are scrambling at present, or perhaps it would be a little more logical to say that certain players are scrambling during Clapper's absence to retain a regular post for themselves. When Clapper returns, someone will have to drop out of the line-up because the roster will be manned over the league limit.

After tonight's game the Bruins will have the remainder of the week to weld the newcomers in the Bruins system. The club does not take to the road again until Feb. 11, and practice sessions will be in order.

How They Look in New Uniforms

Eddie Wiseman (left) and Des Smith, who changed from the uniform of Americans and Chicago, respectively, for these new Boston Bruin jerseys. They make their first home appearance before the local hockey fans against Chicago at the Boston Garden tonight.

Wildcats To Stage Ice Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 30—Past and future stars of Boston's famous Ice Follies skate on University of New Hampshire ice Thursday evening as part of the Outing Club's 19th annual winter carnival.

It is outdoor evening before which these skaters appear, and it will officially open the week end of frolic.

Heading the cast of professionals and amateurs is Ernest Howe, who brings with him a troupe of some of the finest skaters in the country. For the last two seasons, Howe has appeared with his act of barrel-jumping and figure skating at the Boston Garden and has also had many performances at the Arena. With Howe will be young Paul Harrington, who last winter captured second place in the waltz championships at Lake Placid. Last year he and his partner were runners-up in the national dance event at St. Paul.

Future Star

A future start of the Ice Follies who will appear in the Garden's show in 1941, is Donald Hurner, Nashua high school student. Claimed to be the only act of its kind in America, the specialty of Turner's is baton twirling on skates.

Undergraduates will also have their part of the ice carnival. In the spirit of the general week end theme of "Nursery Rhymes," students will present in pantomime Jack and Jill, Little Miss Muffet, Jack Be Nimble, Little Bo Peep, the Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe, Georgie Porgie, and Simple Simon.

Student Performers

Students playing parts in the familiar old tales will be Dorothea Bancroft, Bradford, Vt.; Margaret Brown, Cambridge, Mass.; Anne Carlisle, Concord; Dagfried Holm-Hansen, Bridgeport, Conn.; Flora Kimball, Wakefield; Robert Boardman, Reed's Ferry; Edward Burtt, Hancock; George Gordon, Rye, N. Y., and George Page, Durham.

Preceding the ice carnival, students and visitors will join in their torchlight parade, a feature fast becoming tradition. From the marchers, judges will choose the Queen to reign over Carnival week end. Royalty will be crowned on an ice throne at the University pond as part of the outdoor evening's activities.

Boston Baseball Writers Await MacPhail's Arrival

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The possibility of Larry MacPhail aiming a verbal blast at the recent legislative maneuvers of Commissioner Landis Thursday evening when he speaks at the fourth annual banquet of the Boston baseball writers, has the local writers waiting at attention with notebooks in hand. Being familiar with the outspoken manner of the Brooklyn Dodger general manager, they will walk into the Copley Plaza affair expecting most anything.

The writers, of course, are not necessarily in accord with MacPhail, who has publicly disagreed with the Commissioner several times during recent years. But when he was asked to speak here, the Dodger official was told to pick his own subject. Under these circumstances, what he may say against Landis or any other baseball man will not reflect on the Boston chapter.

New York Rumor

It was out of New York that a recent hint came, predicting that MacPhail will pull apart the Commissioner's latest move against farm systems, which apparently has every big league executive running around in circles. Nobody seems to know what it is all about, including MacPhail, who usually knows all the answers.

The MacPhail-Landis feud—if it can be called that—dates back to the time when the former was general manager at Cincinnati. The Judge stepped in in his official capacity and declared several of Larry's league pets free agents. MacPhail finally tore up his Cincinnati contract in disgust. When he showed interest in the setup at Ebbets Field, Landis is said to have advised the National League against taking him back. But Larry eventually talked his way into a huge contract with the controlling forces at Brooklyn, and since that date, has become one of the leading showmen in professional sport.

Majors Confused

Local big league officials contend that the latest Landis legislative move proposing, among other things, that players cannot be optioned out to the minors, has thrown the majors into a mild state of confusion. They further contend that any executive who goes on record as being for or against the proposal at this time, is simply trying to make himself a big fellow. Because, the Landis plan is so complicated and leaves so many points open for discussion, no definite opinion can possibly be formed until the Judge has explained himself more thoroughly.

For example, under the present laws, each big league club can keep 40 players on its reserve list. During the regular season, 25 can be carried in uniform between May 15 and Sept. 1. Under the Landis proposal, which frowns on optional agreements, what about the other 15 men? Must they be planted in the minors without strings, giving rival clubs a chance to steal them?

The Commissioner, of course, is operating only with an eye to the future of baseball. Obviously, he eventually hopes to wreck chain store systems. Back in the days before farming, the majors prospered and developed many great players and teams. Landis remembers those days. But he cannot reach his new objective in a few weeks, or months. It may take years.

Before the Judge is through he will have the club owners operating his way. There is little doubt among the wiser heads of the majors that the game will be more prosperous because of the white-haired Commissioner, although it is difficult at this stage of proceedings to make some executives see it that way.

Bacardi Cup Won by Gale

HAVANA, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Southern Lake Michigan Fleet's representative, Gale, sailed by Harry Nye, Jr., captured the Bacardi Cup today by winning the third and final race of the cup series in the 14th annual International Star Class Winter Regatta.

Paul H. Smart's entry from the Central Long Island Sound Fleet, Melody, was second. Third place went to Sheila Mia, sailed by Count A. de Marigny of Nassau.

HAVANA (AP)—Gale, sailed by Harry Nye, Jr., and representing the Southern Lake Michigan Fleet, won the second race of the Bacardi Cup series in the 14th annual International Star Class winter regatta yesterday. The victory, coupled with a second place in the opening race yesterday morning, gave Gale the lead in the series with 27 points.

Harold C. Halstead's Chuckle IV, from Moriches Bay, Long Island, won the opening race but could finish no better than third in the afternoon, trailing Nye's craft by one point. Second place in the afternoon race went to Paul H. Smart's entry from the Central Long Island Sound Fleet, Melody, while Ace II sailed by Adriam Iselin II of the Western Long Island Sound Fleet, came in second to place third in the series with 23 points.

Huskies and Eagles Meet On Ice at Arena Tonight

Probable Line-ups at Arena

Northeastern		Boston College
Lennon, lw		rw, Pryor
Chipman, c		c, Chaisson
Cusick, rw		lw, Dumond
Cunningham, ld		rd, Mee
Griffin, rd		ld, Houle
OConnor, g		g, Sharkey

Northeastern spares: Bracken, Eckert, McCarthy, Hanais, Ross, Yetton, Johnson, Peppard, Del Casto.
B. C. spares: Cuenin, Dougherty, Dowd, Maguire, Robinson, McCourt, Powers, Sullivan, Boudreau.
Face-off at 8 p. m.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although it seems a bit hard on young Herb Gallagher, the Boston College Eagles will probably have a goal-getting banquet at the Arena tonight as they face his Northeastern sextet.

It is not that the Huskies are poorly coached, for Herb is considered among the better hockey coaches in this section, but just that the Eagles have too much power. Coach John "Snooks" Kelly has come up with by far the best material he has had in his career at Newton, and has molded it into a well-balanced offensive unit.

Barry Ineligible

At its best, Northeastern would not stand much of a chance against B. C. this season, and now that Sophomore Eddie Barry of Wellesley, the former all-interscholastic ace, has been declared ineligible, the Huskies' stock has dropped lower than ever.

Gallagher this winter has tried to develop a couple of good lines that could skate both ways and a defense that would be rugged enough to keep too many shots from being fired on the net. While this plan is probably the plan of most coaches, it was used of necessity by Gallagher because he has no goalie. Art O'Connor of Winthrop is the best of several inexperienced lads, and his inexperience has hurt this year.

First Line

Probably the most trouble for the Huskies will come from the Eagles' first line of Al Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and John Pryor, three speedsters who have jumped into the lead among New England scoring lines. This line has had several field days already this season, such as in the 11-3 victory over Northeastern early this month, in the 12-3 win over Boston University before the examination period, and in the 24-1 pounding of Cornell during the Christmas holidays.

The Eagles defense of Larry Houle and Bob Mee is also a standout among New England duos, with the latter, who received valuable experience last winter by playing for the Boston Olympics, staying on the ice for nearly 60 minutes of every game. But like Gallagher, Kelly has his troubles in goal, with Hugh Sharkey having proved to be the best so far.

Lennon Moved Up

In view of the absence of Barry, who is the current leader in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League scoring, Coach Gallagher will move Leo Lennon up to the first line with Johnny Chipman and Fred Cusick, with Gerry Bracken, John Eckert, and Alan McCarthy on the second wave. Lou Cunningham pairs with Capt. Gerry Griffin at defense.

The game will count in the New England League standing, and a victory for the Eagles would move them into a tie with Colby, besides seeing them undefeated in five league starts. Boston College plays another league game this week, meeting New Hampshire at Durham, and should move out in front of the race. The Wildcats have yet to win a league contest in four starts.

* * *

No change in the individual scoring leader was reported this week in the Triple I League. Don Dunbar, Toronto's ace center, played in one game and added two points—both on assists—to bring his season total to 19 points. Mel Williamson of Queen's, although he went scoreless in Queen's 4-0 loss to Toronto, remained in second place with 16 points. Jack Quigley of Toronto jumped into third place with 14 points, shoving his teammate Much MacIlquham down to fourth with 13.

* * *

There are two games this week in the Triple I League, Queen's meeting Toronto in an effort to even the score Friday, and Princeton meeting Dartmouth at Hanover. The latter contest will also count in the Quad League standing, and will be the second contest of the season in that circuit. The Indians defeated Harvard 5-4 in overtime several weeks ago.

* * *

Besides Northeastern and Boston College, Boston University is the only other local sextet to see action this week. The Terriers are due to meet Army at the Arena Saturday eve, with the boys from West Point seeking their first hockey victory over a B. U. six. Harvard returns to action one week from tonight when it plays the Junior Olympics at the Garden, while M. I. T. will meet B. U. at the Arena on the same night.

Sherbrooke Next On Program For Olympic Sextet

The series of the Provincial Hockey League season will take place next Friday and Saturday evenings when the first-place Sherbrooke Red Raiders clash with the second-place Boston Olympics on the Garden ice.

The Olympics and the Raiders have already met three times, with the Boston entry capturing two of the battles. Boston won both of their home tilts 3-2 and 3-1, but lost to the Sherbrooke team in Canada by an 8-0 count.

Coach Hago Harrington will be hard put to ice a strong line-up against the Raiders. Buddy Foster's injured knee has not responded and he is a doubtful starter. Both Mort Buckley and Dave "Harpo" Walsh, who performed capably against Shawinigan Falls, are not eligible to play another league contest. And it is just possible that Cliff Thompson may be forced to take a rest over the week end.

Clint Benedict's Sherbrookes come to Boston with a fast, hard-hitting team that is now three points in front of the Boston sextet. They have one home game with Valleyfield tonight before entraining for the Hub. Verdun recently defeated Sherbrooke 8-2, and brought to an end a streak that has seen the Raiders go 12 games without a loss.

Squash Exhibition At Hartford Club

Jack Summers and "Red" Hoehn, squash coaches at M. I. T. and Dartmouth, respectively, who conducted a highly successful squash rackets demonstration at Tech last month, are scheduled to repeat their performance this Thursday at the Hartford Golf Club Courts.

The program will embrace 10 points, covering practically every situation encountered in the game. Each part will be covered separately in detail both by explanation and demonstration, and free discussion will be encouraged in an effort to help every individual improve his game. An exhibition match between Summers and Hoehn will be held immediately following the demonstration.

Summers was national professional champion from 1930-34, national open champion in 1938, and runner-up for the pro title last year. Hoehn was the University Club champion here in Boston from 1935-38, played on the national championship team and was State runner-up in 1937, and won the Middlesex Bowl and played on the Lapham Trophy team in 1938.

Sports Around the Hub

McCoy May Be Underrated

Young Benny McCoy, with a check for $45,000 in his pocket, has finally returned to the big leagues. He will wear the uniform of the Philadelphia Athletics, which is fitting, inasmuch as Connie Mack supposedly secured the Detroit infielder in a trade several weeks ago. That it cost the Philadelphia leader a small fortune to complete the deal is the fault of the Tiger management, which at one time used illegal measures to keep Benny in the minors. This time, however, the youngster is not likely to slip away from the Mackmen.

Opinions surrounding McCoy's ability are varied, but many of the big league fathers insist that he is not worth the kind of folding money that the Athletics, Cincinnati Reds, Brooklyn Dodgers, Boston Bees and Giants have been talking during the past week. Only time can settle this issue, of course. But there is a suspicion in this humble corner that McCoy will win back that $45,000 for Connie Mack within three years.

* * *

Tommy Henrich, after signing at a fat bonus with the Yankees, failed to live up to expectations. Johnny Peacock has not developed into a great catcher at Fenway Park. The Giants fell all over themselves signing Frank Scalzi, after Commissioner Landis declared him a free agent. But today Mr. Scalzi is not even on the New York reserve list. McCoy, however, will bear watching. Last year he looked like a future great.

* * *

Although the Bruins will be playing the Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden this evening, local hockey fans will keep one ear on the loudspeaker system for news of the New York battle between Americans and Canadiens. Eddie Shore will be making his first appearance in the uniform of the Amerks.

* * *

Plans for the annual B. A. A. track and field carnival at the Garden on Feb. 10 are under way. New to the card will be a special three-mile run for marathoners. Already entered are Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, winner of the B. A. A. marathon in 1936 and '39, and holder of the course record of 2h. 28m. 51.2s.; Leslie Pawson, present New England A. A. A. U. three-mile champion; Johnny Kelley, holder of the same crown in 1937 and '38, and Lou Gregory, 1939 national 25 kilometer champion.

* * *

As usual, the attractive B. A. A. card will include the Briggs 50-yard dash, the 45-yard hurdles, Hollis 600, Lapham 1,000, Hunter Mile, Billings Two-Mile, running high jump and pole vault. Gene Venzke is expected to return here for another mile battle with Glenn Cunningham.

* * *

Francis Englehardt of Salem, the Cornell University boy who has won at least a dozen championships, will go to the starting line as favorite in the senior men's race in the Silver Skates Derby at the Boston Garden next Sunday afternoon. Ninety of the fastest blade artists in New England will compete here, including Lloyd Des Roches of Providence, the Janci brothers of South Norwalk, Ray Surette of Rumford, Maine, the Goguens of Fitchburg and Bill Pastuszak of Stamford, Conn.

* * *

Dr. John B. Sutherland quit his head coaching post at University of Pittsburgh because of a change in athletic policy. In short, the change meant that the mentor would soon be struggling with below-average material. At his new Brooklyn Dodger berth, however, the big Scot is not apt to face such circumstances. Pro football gets the cream of the college crop, and the former Pitt leader is just the fellow who can use it.

At Pittsburgh, Dr. Sutherland won 111 gridiron contests, tied 12, and lost only 20. After five years at Lafayette, he succeeded Pop Warner as Panther head in 1924 and remained through '38. The new Dodger chief will find that the pro game demands shows which appeal to the spectator, as well as victories to fatten the club's standing. He rarely had spectacular teams at Pitt, although their power was apparent from coast to coast.

* * *

Two signed baseball contracts reached Boston yesterday. Sebastian Sisti accepted terms with the Bees and Emerson Dickman did likewise with the Red Sox.

Michigan Plays Both Coasts During 1940

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—University of Michigan has completed its 1940 football schedule with a game Sept. 28 on the Pacific Coast against the Golden Bears of University of California.

Michigan now finds itself with 1940 engagements on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The Wolverines play Harvard Oct. 12 at Boston, Mass.

Finnish Relief Golf

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP)—Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh pro, and Huntley Gordon, actor, captured the pro-amateur golf tournament held at the Lakeside Golf Club Jan. 29 for the benefit of Finnish relief.

The amateurs were handicapped. Mangrum turned in a 66 and Gordon a 62.

Far down among the also rans were Leo Diegel, Philmont Club, Pa., 70, and film comedian Guy Kibbee, 67. Not quite so far down were Horace Lacey, Little Rock, 70, and Jimmy McLarnin, 66.

Joe Gordon Unsigned

EUGENE, Ore. (AP)—Joe Gordon, second baseman of the New York Yankees, has received his 1940 contract, but said he would return it unsigned.

"I think I'll write a note with the return of the document and see if I can't have the salary item boosted," he added.

He refused to say how much more he would ask. Gordon was reported to have received $10,000 last season.

Munski Withdraws

NEW YORK (AP)—John Munski, Missouri's Big Six mile champion, has withdrawn from the Wanamaker Mile, one of the feature events in the Millrose track meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Coach Jack Matthews of Missouri said that he did not think Munski would be in condition to run in the Millrose Games.

Cecile Bowes Wins

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Cecile "Babe" Bowes won the Pennsylvania women's squash racquets championship Jan. 26 by beating her Philadelphia Rival, Anne Page, 15-3, 12-15, 18-16, 9-15, 15-10.

Crack St. Hyacinthe Line Not Anxious to Turn Pro

MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (CP)—Without the slightest mincing of words, the crack St. Hyacinthe forward line of the Lemay brothers, Albert and Tony, and Gordie Poirier insist as one that the price will have to be "just right" before they will desert amateur ranks for professional hockey with Montreal Canadiens.

Possibly the most publicized amateur hockey players in eastern Canada at the moment, through their individual and collective scoring feats with the Gaulois of the Provincial Senior Hockey League, the three—with Tony Lemay acting as spokesmen—have let it be known they know exactly what they want "and won't budge for anything less."

"Doing Pretty Fair"

"We're doing pretty fair in amateur hockey," said Tony with a grin. "We wouldn't even think of quitting unless the price was just right. As far as Albert and I are concerned we just intend to play hockey for about four more years so any offers to turn pro would have to be pretty good."

The Gaulois certainly wouldn't like to see their aces jump to the National Hockey League. They are the best drawing card around the circuit, with a record of 195 scoring points in 31 games. They have 111 assists and 84 goals.

Looked Good

Twice last week the Lemays and Poirier drilled with Canadiens, presently in last place in the N. H. L. standing. More than one of the Habitants praised their efforts, which also found favor with club officials.

"They look good to me," said one defenceman. "I think that they would go all right with us. They have plenty of speed and pass well. They fell down just a bit in their back-checking but then, they'd been playing in a game the night before."

Vardon Trophy to Nelson During Western Open Golf

Byron Nelson will be presented with the P. G. A. Harry Vardon Memorial Award when he defends the Western Open golf championship at Houston, Texas, Feb. 16-18.

To win the Vardon Memorial, Nelson scored 474 points in twenty-two tournaments during the 1939 season, and he had the unusual record of finishing among the money winners in every competition. Nelson did not cinch the Vardon trophy until the final tournament of the 1939 season, when he passed Henry Picard by a high finish in the Miami Open.

Now that he has recovered his form after an illness which obliged him to miss the Los Angeles and Oakland Opens, Nelson is playing in top form and expects to make a stout defense for his Western Open title before the galleries of his home State.

This will be the first time the Western Open has been played in the winter or so far south. Houston anticipates a record field because many of the star professionals wintering in Florida will join those of the tournament trail who will be heading east.

Yerkes Will Coach Yale Freshman Nine

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Clarence W. Mendell, acting chairman of Yale University athletics, has announced the appointment of Stephen Yerkes of Glenside, Pa., former Red Sox second baseman, as freshman baseball coach succeeding Clyde Engle.

The appointment, effective at once, was expected to bring Yerkes here soon to take charge of candidates.

Yerkes was a team-mate of Joe Wood, varsity coach, and Engle on the Red Sox team which defeated the Giants in 1912 in the memorable series in which Fred Snodgrass dropped a fly ball.

Ontario Bonspiel

TORONTO (CP) — Entries for the 13th annual Ontario curling bonspiel have been received from rinks skipped by James C. Parker and H. Lawrence Achilles of Schenectady, N. Y.

Other United States entries have come from Detroit and Milwaukee. Play starts Feb. 19 and entries close Feb. 12.

Princeton Meet Off

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Dean Christian Gauss, Chairman of the Princeton University Council of Athletics, has announced that the annual interscholastic track meet, begun in 1897, would be discontinued this year.

"Deficit of the Athletic Association" was given as the reason.

Of the 43 meets, Mercersburg won 21 in the prep school division, and Hill 14.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

John Bromwich defeated Adrian Quist, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, for Australian tennis title.

New Turn of Events

Wide World

Eddie Shore is expected to play for Americans against Canadiens in New York tonight. He is shown above in the Amerk uniform talking to Manager Red Dutton. Amerks are hard hit by injuries at present which probably accounts for the former Bruin playing tonight. His own Springfield team is playing at home and it was thought that Shore would play for Amerks only when dates did not conflict with the Indians.

Big Ten Members Answer Charges of Chicago Men—Dodgers Sign Grid Mentor

Michigan's Prof. Aigler Defends College Athletics

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It begins to look as though the other members of the Big Ten don't propose to let certain of the recognized spokesmen for the University of Chicago get away with statements leading to the belief that a school must step outside of the rules to be successful. Prof. Ralph Aigler, representative of the University of Michigan, spoke his piece the other day and there is probably no one in the Conference who could speak from greater experience for he has represented his school for more than 20 years and has seen many charges made and most of them blown up with a few well chosen facts.

President Hutchins, in a printed story, once allowed that Michigan was one of the top-ranking schools from an educational standpoint and so it is not easy to disregard the statements of the Michigan professor that his school finds it entirely possible to maintain this high scholarship standing and at the same time be good in athletics. In fact the Wolverines have been so good that over the years they have been a member of the Big Ten they have gathered so many championships they are way out in front in all the major competitive sports.

There are others who will be heard from before this Chicago matter drifts away and they will have some interesting facts to show that competition puts the zest in athletics and aids in developing a school consciousness that broadens the thought beyond just self.

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With one of the two exam weeks out of the way and another to go, it won't be until the end of the week before the major teams once more swing in to their full stride with the second half of the schedule. Notre Dame surprised every one Saturday night by decisively defeating Northwestern by the score of 56 to 27 which was the largest total Notre Dame has made against the Wildcats in their long series. Dick Klein, the star center who holds second place in the Big Ten scoring was able to score only six points.

The smaller colleges don't slow down so much for exams and seem to keep their schedule going at almost the same pace all during the season. This is due also to the fact that there is no restriction as to the number of games they may play in a season as there is in the Big Ten.

One of the cases that proves the point that it isn't the coach but the material that makes the team, is the one of Lennie Sachs of Loyola of Chicago. After having stars like Wib Kautz and Nowack, who now are the mainstays of the Bruin professional team, and losing but one or two games a season for the last several years, Lennie has only a mediocre group of boys this year and can't seem to win even one game. He needs another six foot nine center like Nowack, even though Sachs is rated as one of the smartest men in basketball.

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That the centennial anniversary of baseball had far reaching effects is evidenced by the revival of the game at the University of Kentucky after having been abandoned for a number of years. Coach Frank Mosely, the varsity line coach in football and boxing tutor, laid the foundation by getting together a squad and playing a few practice games last year.

With the start of the new semester in the next two weeks all of the schools now regularly playing baseball will call out the boys for pitching and catching practice, but the other members of the squad will have to wait for more seasonable weather, unless the school is fortunate enough to have a field house. And have you noticed the growing list of schools which now have field houses. Which also calls attention to the announcement of Northwestern University that they intend to build a field house but it will have to await the completion of a new Patten gymnasium which has already been started a few blocks north on Sheridan Road from where the old building now stands. This will leave the Wildcat basketball team without a home floor for next season and will make it necessary for them to share the Evanston High School court. Tickets will surely be at a premium in 1941.

♪ ♪ ♪

But before we get too far into next year, let's stop for a second and consider those football professionals and their plans for the fall. George Halas, owner and coach of the Chicago Bears and also Chairman of the Rules Committee, said that the present rules were just about right and that he expects the league will only simplify the phraseology. The league is making a survey that may eventually change the rule on punts going out of bounds so as to penalize intentional kicking out of bounds. The idea is to have more kicks run back which is always a thrill for the customers. Professional football just completed its most successful season and is anxious to go on to greater heights. College football will continue to lead the way however.

Ed Felt

McCoy Completes Infield Of Young Athletic Outfit

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 30 (AP)—Connie Mack's hope of one last grand championship team may be realized in 1941, Earle Mack, son and assistant to the leader of the Philadelphia Athletics, predicted today as he left for home a winner in the most heated bidding contest for a player major league baseball has ever known.

In the younger Mack's pocket was a contract signed by Benny McCoy, the free agent second baseman, obtained at a cost of a $45,000 bonus and an agreement for a $10,000 annual salary for 1940 and 1941.

McCoy signed for the record-breaking amount late yesterday exactly 15 days after baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis declared him a free agent along with 90 other Detroit Tiger chattels.

The previous high amount paid a free agent was the $25,000 that Catcher Rick Ferrell collected from the St. Louis Browns in 1928. Landis, in an equally unexpected decision, cleared the way for a player to acquire a fortune over night.

In at the finish of the bidding were three of the 10 clubs who originally made overtures to McCoy.

Assurances that he would play regularly was the factor that eventually swung him to the A's, McCoy said.

The Cincinnati Reds and the Pittsburgh Pirates, both of the National League, were the other teams McCoy considered joining when a showdown was reached.

Bill McKechnie, manager of the Reds, said that he offered to meet the Philadelphia offer, but could not guarantee McCoy a full-time job because of his high regard for Linus Frey, second baseman in Cincinnati's march to the National League pennant last season.

An identical situation prevailed at Pittsburgh, where McCoy would have been called upon to oust "Pep" Young. The Pirates, who came in with an original $35,000 bid, boosted it yesterday to an undisclosed amount.

The first offer of the Athletics, McCoy said, was $40,000 and a three-year contract at $10,000 a season. When $5,000 was added to the bonus, the $10,000 a season agreement was cut to two years.

"Acquisition of McCoy completes what should be a grand young infield," said Earle Mack, "and we certainly should be pennant contenders by 1941."

At first base Philadelphia will have Dick Seibert, who showed much promise last season. McCoy, who batted .302 in 55 games for Detroit in 1939, will hold down second, while Bill Lillard, classy recruit from San Francisco, will be at shortstop, Mack said. Al Rubeling, for whom the Athletics paid Atlanta a healthy $35,000, is due to play third.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma 35, Missouri 34.
Michigan State 39, Baltimore 28.
Iowa 24, South Dakota State 23.
Oregon State 45, Washington 26.
Butler 43, Loyola (Chicago) 39.
Iowa State 58, Morningside 36.
Tulsa 46, La Salle 36.
Drake 46, Washburn 40.
Evansville (Ind.) 80, Louisville 43.
Vanderbilt 40, Kentucky 32.
De Paul 37, Toledo 35.
Texas Mines 75, Arizona State 52.
Maryville (Mo.) Teach. 34, Springfield (Mo.) Teach. 25.
Southwestern (Kan.) 38, Fort Hays State 37.
Kansas Wesleyan 72, McPherson 28.
Ball State 45, Illinois State Normal 33.
Morris Harvey 42, Emory and Henry 30.
Lewiston Normal 39, Eastern Oregon Normal 25.
Central Washington 44, Pacific Lutheran 38.
Georgetown College (Ky.) 45, Berea 39.
William and Mary 47, Furman 37.
Virginia 34, Virginia Tech 28.
Louisiana Normal 56, Louisiana Tech 37.
New Mexico Teach. (Silver City) 39, New Mexico Mines 28.
Geneva 37, John Marshall 24.
Eastern (Ky) Teach. 51, Kentucky Wesleyan 35.
Panser 52, St. Peter's 38.
Humboldt State 47, Oregon Normal 40.
Concordia (Minn.) 48, North Dakota State 37.
Carroll (Wis.) 37, North Central (Ill.) 28.
Western (Ky.) Teach. 44, Morehead Teach. 34.
Alderson-Broaddus 42, Bethany (W. Va.) 23.

Semi-Pro Baseball Plans

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress approved plans recently for an international post-season series in 1941 among champions of the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, and Mexico.

Ray Dumont of Wichita, Kan., was re-elected President of the Congress at the opening session, a position he has held since the organization was founded five years ago.

The Congress, in annual winter session, also voted to hold the second annual post-season series between the United States and Puerto Rico, winner of the first series a year ago.

Commissioners were appointed for the three countries—Laurence Doucet, New Waterford, Nova Scotia, for Canada; Ramon Balserio, San Juan, for Puerto Rico, and Leon Ochoa, Mexico City, for Mexico.

Members of the board voted to change the procedure of intentional walks in semi-pro baseball. Henceforth, the pitcher will indicate when he intends to pass the batter and the latter will take first base, without any balls being pitched. Ed Barrow, President of the New York Yankees, advocates a similar procedure in the major leagues.

Semi-pro diamonds this season will be equipped with a loud-speaker system which picks up the field arguments between umpire and players for the fans, an innovation in the diamond game.

The Congress decided to distribute 500,000 rule books to young Americans, allow a player to compete in only one state tournament, and to limit to 16 the number of players under contract to one club.

A committee was appointed to arrange a program to celebrate National Semi-Pro Baseball Day, May 5, the date when 25,000 clubs will begin play in their semi-pro campaigns.

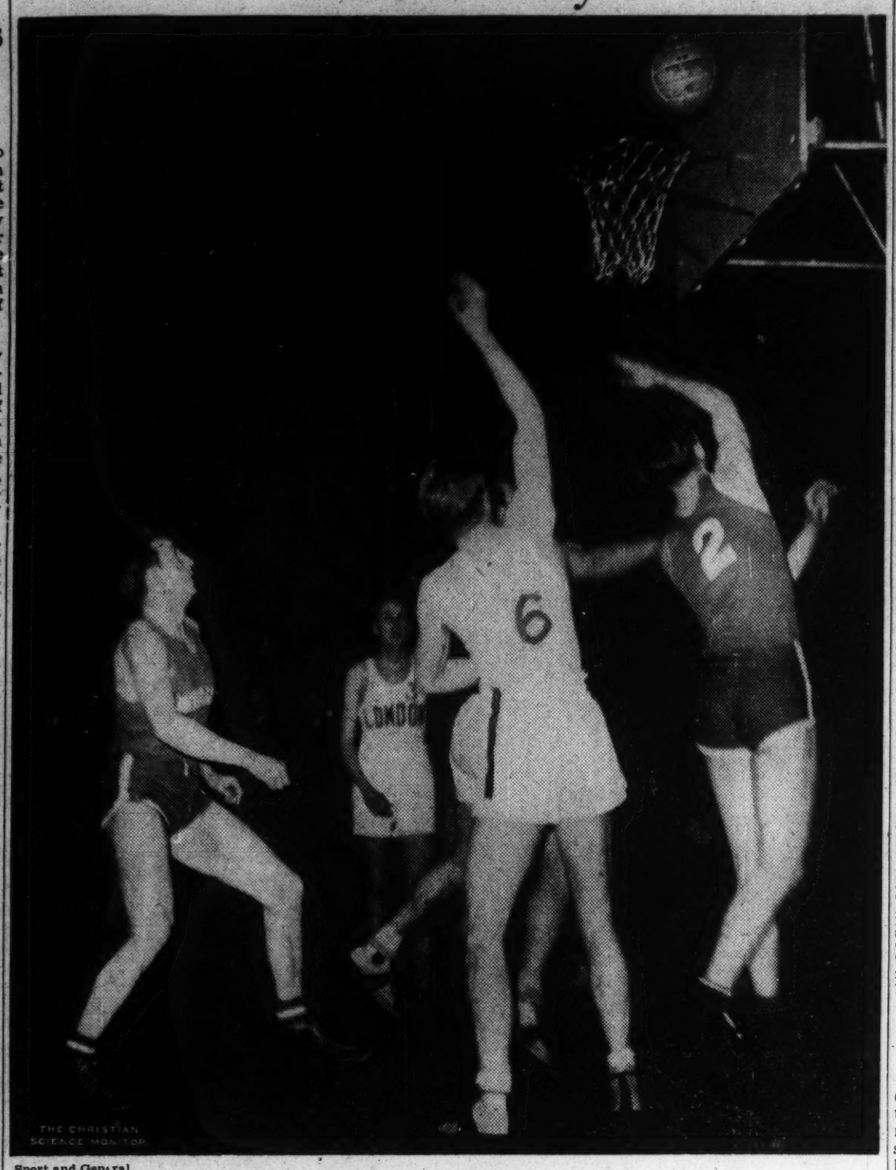
All state tournaments this summer must be held between July 8 and Aug. 5.

District tournaments will be held the first week in July, with no more than 16 district meets in any state.

The Congress, in the final session of its annual winter meeting, approved use of rubber bases for the 1940 national tournament at Wichita, Kan.; prohibited use of yellow balls in all tournaments; recommended 16-team brackets in state tourneys and presentation of trophies to all state winners and medals to individual stars.

George Sisler of St. Louis, one of pro baseball's all-time greats as a first baseman, was re-elected national commissioner for one year. At the completion of his term the job will be made a lifetime post.

British at Play



Sport and General

This American-invented sport of basketball is enthusiastically voted "the stuff to give the troops." And the British Army is now a stronghold of the game.

And Talking of . . . Basketball

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American Game Popular With Troops

LONDON—Today the American-invented game of basketball, devised by Dr. James Naismith at Springfield College, Massachusetts, back in 1892, is one of the most popular sporting pastimes in the British Army. Which may seem rather surprising to anyone who reflects upon the coolness with which this energetic form of athletic competition has always been received by the general public here in ordinary times.

Only last summer, ice rink management in London tried to put it over, interested themselves in the game with a view to presenting a summer feature at their arenas and keeping their imported Canadian players occupied at the same time. But the project was a flop.

Less Dramatic

Now although the civilian community has never fallen for basketball—doubtless because the British version of play is so much less dramatic, vigorous, speedy and clever than the American—the Army has always thought rather well of it and it has long been a feature of activities in the gymnasia at military depots for physical training instructors.

Consequently, when civilians poured into the Army by thousands, after the outbreak of war, they found something of a basketball tradition there, and were soon playing with great vim and gusto.

Now one hears tell of quite elaborate tournaments being held at various centers and of representative matches between units.

From the military instructors' point of view, Dr. Naismith's game is very much the stuff to give the troops. For it furnishes a great deal of hard exercise in a short while and a relatively small space, involves no elaborate equipment, and has the merit of making players think and act quickly.

At the last Olympic Games, I remember Dr. Naismith telling how he came to invent this pastime, which now has an enthusiastic following in at least 20 countries.

"It was," he said, "in order to provide a good game at Springfield between autumn's football and summer's baseball. The authorities asked me to think up something. I tried. And at first nothing happened. Then an idea began to develop, and not long afterward the 13 fundamental rules of basketball were sketched out. The next thing was to see how the theory worked out in practice. The test was made in the gymnasium. The new game caught on. And here we are."

Since then, the simple game has become a complicated, "high pressure" sport, played with great enthusiasm, not only by Americans, but also by Canadians, Frenchmen, Estonians, Chileans, Turks, Swiss, Germans, Czechoslovaks (now to be described as Bohemians, Moravians, or Germans, I suppose), Italians, Poles (when they had a country), Peruvians, Egyptians, Mexicans, Belgians, Latvians, Uruguayans, Brazilians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos—to name only the people who sent teams to the Olympics.

National interpretations of basketball technique vary, and the American one is away ahead of all the others for match-winning efficiency. Thanks largely to the operations of the "coach," that formidable force in all American sport, who brought much hard thinking to bear on the evolution of strategy and technique and intensified the competitive element.

European enthusiasts were amazed by the skill, speed, and thrust of the Americans in the last Olympic tournament, won very easily by the United States team. And the lessons of what they saw were not lost upon them. Right away they decided to mold their play on the American plan. With the result that the general standard of play in the Old World has been appreciably elevated by the time war broke out and the energies of sports folk in several major European countries were diverted into other fields.

Millionaire Signs Again to Umpire

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—The application of a millionaire who loves baseball to umpire in the Canadian-American League this year has the approval of circuit officials.

He is William Hayes, 22, of Rochester, N. H., certified as one of three new umpires. He officiated in the Piedmont League last season.

Yankee Pitchers Sign

NEW YORK (AP)—Signed contracts of two pitchers — Steve Sundra and Lee (Lefty) Grissom —were received by the New York Yankees. Sundra won 11 straight last year before dropping his last game of the season. Grissom was obtained in a recent deal with the Cincinnati Reds.

Schmidt Now Leading In Close Race

MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (AP)—As befits a man who rates among hockey's all time stars—in the opinion of his coach, Art Ross—Milt Schmidt of the Boston Bruins is skating away from the field in the National Hockey League's individual scoring race.

The big Bruin center added five points last week, so he now has 15 goals and 17 assists for a total of 32 points, or three more than Bryan Hextall of the New York Rangers.

However, Hextall is the league's best goal producer, having slammed the puck home 18 times to Schmidt's 15.

Gordie Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs, the scoring leader for weeks and tied with Schmidt for the top spot last week, has 28 points, only one more than Neil Colville of the Rangers, who is only one up on Woody Dumart of the Bruins.

Hector (Toe) Blake, last year's scoring champion, has 25. Red Horner of Toronto kept his lead in the penalty list with 51 minutes. He is being pressed, however, by Dutch Hiller of the Rangers, who has been out of service 48 minutes.

The leaders:

	G	A	Pts.
Schmidt, Boston	15	17	32
Hextall, Rangers	18	11	29
Drillon, Toronto	16	12	28
N. Colville, Rangers	12	15	27
Dumart, Boston	12	14	26
Blake, Montreal	13	12	25
Armstrong, Americans	12	12	24
L. Patrick, Rangers	10	14	24
Smith, Rangers	8	15	23
Bauer, Boston	9	14	23
MacDonald, Rangers	10	12	22
Watson, Rangers	3	19	22
Hiller, Rangers	10	11	21
Shibicky, Rangers	8	13	21
Conacher, Americans	6	15	21
Anderson, Americans	9	11	20
Davidson, Toronto	6	14	20
Sands, Montreal	6	14	20
Cowley, Boston	5	15	20
Cain, Boston	14	5	19
Apps, Toronto	8	11	19
Hollett, Boston	6	13	19

Patty Berg in Match Play

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Patty Berg of Minneapolis today faced a genuine test in her return to golf competition, after a seven-month lay-off, as match play began in the Miami Biltmore women's tournament.

No less than seven golfers, Patty among them, scored par or better in yesterday's qualifying round and the medal went to an unheralded entrant, Grace Amory of Palm Beach, Fla.

Miss Amory turned in an 80, two below par for women.

National Champion Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Berg scored 81's, while Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., and Mrs. H. S. Robbins of Spring Lake, Mich., tied par 82.

Miss Berg is making her first tournament start since giving up the national title last summer.

She faced Mrs. Richard B. Jarrett of Philadelphia, who qualified at 96, in the opening round.

Miss Amory faced Mary Jane Garman of Sarasota, Fla., a 96 qualifier. Miss Jameson was paired against Mrs. George E. Wilcox of Miami, who had a 95; Miss Kirby against Mrs. H. D. Sterrett of Hutchison, Kan., who carded 95; and Miss Miley against Mrs. Marion Hoccheimer of New York, a 96 shooter.

Jock Sutherland Succeeds Clark as Brooklyn Coach

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30 (AP)—Jock Sutherland is turning pro at the risk of one of the best football coaching records in the business.

The 50-year-old Scot who directed Pitt grid destinies for 15 years has accepted a three-year contract to pilot the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional League.

"I never coached a loser and I hope to continue that record," declared the bachelor dental instructor long famous as a maker of All-Americas.

Likes to Win

"If I did not believe I could make a go of pro football, I certainly would not have assumed my new position. No one likes to win any more than I do, and I will try my utmost to give Brooklyn fans a winner."

And that comes from an affable fellow who thinks "football has been good to me" what with an enviable collegiate record of 144 victories, 14 ties and only 28 defeats in 20 years. He coached five years at Lafayette before going to Pitt.

Sports writers sighed in relief with announcement yesterday of Sutherland's hiring by Dodger Owner Dan Topping. Ever since Jock quit at Pitt in last spring's athletic upheaval, they've been running down rumors connecting him with every coaching vacancy.

Dr. John Bain Sutherland, as he's listed on a 1918 Pitt diploma, left his Alma Mater because he felt Chancellor John G. Bowman's athletic code failed to provide for the caliber of teams on Panther schedules.

Pro World Praise

His often expressed opposition to paid Grid performers caused surprise among some fans by acceptance of the Brooklyn job but the pro world had only praise for the long-reported deal.

Wide World

Dr. John Bain Sutherland

Signs three-year contract to coach Brooklyn Dodgers of National Football League

"It is one of the finest steps the league has made," commented President Carl L. Storck of the National circuit. "It brings a fine man and the No. 1 football coach in the country to the league."

Owner Art Rooney of the Pittsburgh pro Pirates echoed the thought. He tried to sign Sutherland at $7,500 a year and 20 per cent of the profits. Brooklyn reportedly gave Jock $12,000 along with a bonus arrangement. The figure is just $1,000 under what Pitt is said to have paid him.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
announces the completion on February 3, 1940
of
"THE WORLD AT YOUR FIRESIDE"

Having been extended twice because of popular request for the inclusion of additional topics, this unusual newspaper feature will then have rounded out another six weeks of daily round-table discussion—a full page each day on a current question of general interest.

Its editors feel that it will have fulfilled the unique purpose for which it was published, and will have placed before the public a quantity of facts and expert comment sufficient for many months of use in discussion groups. Therefore, on February 3, an index of the previous six weeks of "The World at Your Fireside" will be published alongside the last of the series, and thereafter further developments of its subjects will be found in the news and editorial columns, as usual.

May we recommend continued reading of the Monitor as a means of keeping pace with the world's events in a reliable and interesting way? You will find it a newspaper for all the family, and to continue your present subscription (delivered without extra charge anywhere), you may use the coupon below.

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DFS-1

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day's sales	489,840
1940 volume to date	14,833,135
1939 volume to date	23,272,370

Stock Market Trend Lower; Trading Light

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Backsliding trends prevailed in the stock market today after early attempts to promote a rally proved futile.

Losses, near the final hour, ranged from fractions to around a point for leaders. There were a few isolated drops of as much as 4 or so on small turnovers. Dealings were light throughout. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares.

Traders could find little in the news to inspire buying and most continued to keep commitments at a minimum.

Sagging tendencies in business, combined with clouds over politics, Congress and the European wars, were still seen as the principal speculative handicaps.

Stocks inclined to give ground included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, General Electric and American Smelting.

Rails, utilities and oils kept to a fairly steady course.

Bond Market Steady

Selective demand for utilities and rails made a fairly steady bond market today, although the main list was reluctant to move out of the recent narrow trading range.

One of the few bright spots was in the curb, where obligations of Standard Gas & Electric, and its subsidiary, Standard Power & Light, were up 1 to nearly 2 points at the start of the final hour.

In contrast, Radio-Keith stamped 6s, dropped more than 4 on "big board" transaction, but trading was light.

U. S. Governments were quiet and easy, showing declines ranging to 7/32 point in small transactions.

The foreign list was mixed. Norway loans were stronger, the 6s of '43 gaining more than a point. German 5½s of '65 were off a bit.

In the general corporate division some industrials shared gains with the utilities. Fractions higher were: American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Commonwealth Edison Convertible 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Goodrich 4¼s, Great Northern 4s of '46, series "G", Portland General Electric 4½s, U. S. Steel 3¼s, and Utilities Power & Light 5s. Texas and New Orleans 5s of '43 jumped 5 points in a single sale.

A bit on the down side were: Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, and Texas Corp. 3½s.

American Smelting Cuts Lead Price to 5¼c Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Co. has lowered the price of lead for immediate delivery at New York ¼ cent a pound, the first reduction since April 11 of last year.

The new price is 5¼ cents a pound.

Lead on April 11 was selling at 4¾ cents, and in a series of six consecutive advances it had been hiked up to 5½ cents.

Last August, just before the outbreak of war in Europe, the metal was selling at 5.05 cents. In the first week of hostilities it was boosted to 5¼ cents, then to 5½ cents, the latter quotation being maintained until this reduction.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: New gains for British Government bonds contrasted with major declines for most other issues traded in the stock market today. Domestic rails, recently buoyant, lost around ½ point. Industrials shifted downward and Kaffirs gave way to small but persistent selling. Brazilian loans weakened along with German potash bonds.

Paris: Price changes in the Bourse were moderately irregular today. Domestic stocks, with only a few exceptions, held their ground while foreign issues were uneven. Domestic bank shares were weak. Rentes closed unchanged to 50 centimes lower.

Amsterdam: American stocks improved after a faltering start in the bourse today. Domestic issues posted only small revisions either way.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Jan. 30

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.99	$3.98⅝	$8.2397
Cables	3.99¾	3.99⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0026¾	.0026¼	†
Belgium—belga	.1697	.1694	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.2537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.2537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.2537
Greece—drachma	.0074½	.0074½	.0220
Finland—finn'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2461
Port'gal—escudo	.0370x	.0370x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0065x	.0065x	.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0226
South America			
Argentina—peso‡‡	.2280	.2260	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1950	.1950	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8448
India—rupee	.3030	.3028	.6180
Java—florin	.5360	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2487	.2487	*
Shanghai—dol	.0787	.0781	*
Str Slmnts—dol	.4687	.4687	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8775	.8819	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. ‡‡Nominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71⅛	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69	69	69	Jan 27
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Jan 27
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	4	8	7¾	7¾	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	6	21¾	21	21	Jan 16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	13	51⅞	50⅜	50¾	−1⅛
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 29
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Allegh pf xw	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 25
20½	5¾	Allegh pf $30 ww	9	11¼	10¾	10¾	− ⅞
18¼	4½	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
23½	8	Allegh pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	− ½
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	7	20¾	20½	20½	− ½
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 29
200½	151½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	10	172⅜	171½	172	− ½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (.80)	2	13½	13½	13½	Jan 29
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	3	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	10	8½	8	8	− ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	67½	67	67	+3¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	9	37	36	36	−1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 26
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2½	2½	Jan 29
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 26
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53½	53½	53½	− ¾
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	3	20	20	20	
47	16¾	Am Airlines	8	48⅞	47¾	47¾	−1
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	14	39	38½	39	− ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	13	116½	115¾	116½	Jan 29
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	− ⅛
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ¼
64	30¼	Am Car pf	4	44	43	43	−1
25½	13½	Am Ch & C(.40e)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
133	103½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133½	133½	133½	Jan 29
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Jan 24
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 29
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jan 29
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 26
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
25⅛	10	Am&FS6pf(.30k)	1	20	20	20	
30⅝	12¼	Am&FS7pf(.35k)	6	24	23½	23½	− ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5½	5½	5½	
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	32½	31⅝	31⅝	− ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	11	5¼	5¼	5⅛	Jan 29
43⅛	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	35	35	Jan 29
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	3	58	58	58	− ½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ¼
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42	26½	Am Inv Il (2.40)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 24
		Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Jan 23
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	3	19¼	19	19¼	− ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	5	55	54¾	54¾	Jan 24
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	15	23¼	23	23	− ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan 22
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	12	4	4	4	− ⅛
58⅞	32	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	5	55¼	54¾	55	
49	28	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	10	45¾	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅝
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	30	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	14	15⅛	14⅞	15	− ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Jan 26
15⅜	10⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12	11¾	12	Jan 29
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jan 27
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	5	48⅛	48	48⅛	− ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	5	145¾	145¾	145¾	Jan 29
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ⅜
41	20⅜	Am Steel F (¼e)	6	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	− ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅝
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	7	20	20	20	+ ¼
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Jan 25
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	13	170⅞	170¼	170⅞	+ ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	− ⅜
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	89	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
153¾	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149½	149½	149½	− ½
8⅝	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	25	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	96	96	96	Jan 26
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ½
64¾	28⅜	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	42⅛	41¾	41¾	−2
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	− ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	17	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	Jan 19
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 29
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11	11	11	Jan 27
4	1½	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
37	21	Are D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31½	32	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	Jan 29
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	6	5¾	5½	5¾	− ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	−1⅜
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¼e)	7	40	39½	40	
1⅜	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 29
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8½	8½	8½	− ½
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	77	77	Jan 27
81	41	As DG 2pf(93⅛k)	1	73	73	73	Jan 23
38	30	Associates I (2)	1	38	38	38	Jan 20
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	21	23¼	22⅞	23	− ¼
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	3	53	52⅝	52⅝	− ¾
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 29
247⅞	181⅜	Atl Refining (1)	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 25
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Jan 27
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Jan 25
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6½	6	6	Jan 29
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Jan 26
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	14	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
B							
11¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7	7	7	
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	− ¼
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 27
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 24
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.15e)	12	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	27	26½	26½	− ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 27
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	127	126¾	127	Jan 25
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.20e	1	9½	9½	9½	
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	45	30¾	30⅜	30½	− ⅛
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	1	22	22	22	− ¼
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Jan 29
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅜
100	50¼	Beth Steel (1e)	23	73⅞	72½	73⅜	− ⅛
8½	15½	Beth S 5½pf (1)	51	20¾	20¾	20¾	
120⅛	99¼	Beth St 7% pf (7)	5	118¾	118	118	−1¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	3	31¾	31½	31½	− ⅛
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jan 29
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	3	20	19	19	− ⅞
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	16	24	23½	23⅝	− ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	5	23½	23¼	23½	
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jan 29
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	10	22¾	22⅝	22¾	− ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	21	24½	23¾	23¾	− ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 29
34¾	19½	Bower R B (3)	3	32	32	32	− ½
7¾	5⅜	Brew Corp (.80)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	13	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅜
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	− ¼
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	53	53	53	Jan 29
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	Jan 29
14¼	5⅞	Bkly & Q Tr pf	6	13	13	13	
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	8	12⅝	12¼	12½	− ⅜
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	48	14½	13½	14¼	− ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	51½	50¾	50¾	−1
50	39	Bkl-M pfct(1¼e)	12	50½	49	49¼	−1⅛
30⅛	13⅜	Bwly Un G (¼e)	12	23⅛	23	23⅛	− ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	3	22½	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyr-Erie(½g)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
8	4	Budd Mfg	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Budd Wheel	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¾g)	4	22½	22½	22½	Jan 29
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29	29	29	
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	12	20½	19⅞	20	
18⅜	11	Burr Ad M(.10e)	5	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
3	⅞	Bush Terminal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 29
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jan 29
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Jan 29
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packg	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jan 29
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Jan 16
3⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	6	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½gg)	31	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Can Marconi	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	3	39	39	39	Jan 26
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 29
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
4	2⅜	Carr&Gen (.025e)	3	3	3	3	Jan 29
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	8	69	66	66½	−4½
64½	38½	Catepil Tract(2)	10	51⅝	51	51	− ¾
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½g)	10	27⅛	26½	26½	− ⅝
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jan 29
30½	8⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
12¼	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 27
14¾	½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	2	7	7	7	Jan 29
6⅞	3½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	1	38	38	38	
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ¼
22½	18	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	19⅝	19½	19½	Jan 25
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 29
21⅛	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 26

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¾	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	22	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96⅛	96½	+ ⅝
29½	3⅜	Ches Corp	1	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 19
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	1	1	1	Jan 25
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	Jan 26
14	9½	Chi Mail Or	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	20	½	½	½	+ ¼
1⅝	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	Jan 26
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 27
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	2	34	34	34	
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 29
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 29
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	20	½	½	½	Jan 29
1⅞	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 23
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 26
13½	4⅝	Childs Co	4	5	5	5	Jan 29
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	31	82⅜	81¾	82	− ⅞
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 27
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	3	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅜
39	20½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	4	38⅜	37⅜	37⅜	−1⅛
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	6	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	11	39	38⅜	38½	− ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	5	119¼	119	119¼	− ¾
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	62½	62¼	62½	Jan 29
18	11½	Colgate-P (½)	6	18	17¾	17⅞	− ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	7	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	− ⅛
		Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	
37½	20¼	Collins & A (2e)	4	35	34¾	34¾	
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	18	18	18	− ¼
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	4	24	23¾	23¾	− ¼
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	3	24	23¾	23¾	− ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	21	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	89¼	89¼	89¼	Jan 29
15⅝	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	1	7	6⅞	7	Jan 29
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	2	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	89	89	89	Jan 29
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	4	47⅛	47	47	− ⅛
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jan 26
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	53⅜	53½	53⅜	
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jan 22
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
	2⅛	Com'th & South	169	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	65½	65¼	65½	
32⅛	25⅝	Con Edis (1.80)	56	32⅜	32	32⅛	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jan 23
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	2	23	23	23	− ⅛
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	Jan 29
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	5	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	−1
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	8	7⅝	8	Jan 29
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	28	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	107½	107¼	107⅜	− ⅛
2⅛	¾	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	Jan 23
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 27
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
1	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 25
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Print Cloth Prices Weaken; Demand Falls

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 30—Selling pressure by some of the larger coarse goods mills weakened prices on many of the standard print cloth yarn constructions in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week and sales volumes slumped badly. The week got off to a bad start when a drop in cotton futures coupled with price weakness in the stock exchange smothered the buying spurt that got under way at the close of the previous week. Demand for yardage faded out completely when raw cotton values turned downward and buyers in all quarters of the market seemed to lose confidence in current values.

Buyers Await Developments

When commodity and security markets recovered part of their losses later in the week, some mill selling agents tried to revive trading activity but buyers determined to await further developments before covering their forward needs for spring goods. The more pronounced the price softening became the harder it was to sell goods, and sales totals dropped substantially below the current week's output.

Such trading as was took place at ⅛ of a cent to a quarter of a cent below the prices current a week ago.

Duck is in strong demand from many quarters of the market but can seldom be had for deliveries this side of April. Army duck was wanted for military purposes. Drills were also closely sold and very firm in price.

Sheetings were not particularly active and many of them were lower in price, especially constructions in the narrow sheeting list. The 36-inch, 2.85-yard sheetings proved the most active spot in this market and sold to the amount of approximately a million yards at 7⅞ cents.

Other Price Concessions

Price concessions were also reported on pajama checks and thin constructions such as gauze and tobacco cloths were moving on a basis of 33 cents a pound, about a cent a pound under former levels.

Carded filling sateens were moving in moderate amounts but buyers found they could get standard numbers of this type of goods about on eighth lower than the previous week. The 37½-inch, 64x104s were bought at a quarter of a cent less than previously.

Standard print cloths were slow and prices on them were soft. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares moved in fill-in quantities at 7 cents.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	Wheat High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	.96⅛	.97¼	.96⅛	.97	.96⅞
July	.93⅜	.94⅛	.93⅛	.94⅛	.94¼
Sept.	.93¼	.93⅞	.93	.93⅞	.93⅜
		Corn			
May	.56⅛	.56⅞	.55⅞	.56⅜	.56⅛
July	.56⅛	.56⅝	.55⅝	.56⅛	.56⅜
Sept.	.56⅞	.57	.56⅜	.56⅞	.57
		Oats			
May	.38¾	.38¾	.38⅜	.38¾	.38¼
July	.33⅞	.34	.33⅞	.33⅞	.34
Sept.	.32	.33⅛	.31⅛	.32	.32
		Rye			
May	.67¾	.67¾	.66⅜	.67⅛	.68
July	.67¼	.67¾	.66½	.67⅛	.67¾
Sept.	.67½	.67¾	.66⅜	.67	.68¼

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.62½-12.00; export, fas New York 11.70. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.00; forward 45.62½. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.35-50; East St. Louis 5.10. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.50. Quicksilver 175.00-190.00 nominal. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅞s '47-'49	102	102	102
3 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	104.5	104.5	104.5
9 3¼s '43-'41	103.29	103.26	103.26
2 2½s '44-'44	110.6	110.6	110.6
4 2¾s '47-'45	109.1	108.27	109.1
8 3¾s '56-'46	114.8	114.8	114.8
1 2⅞s '52-'49	111.22	111.22	111.22
2 2½s '53-'49	108.1	108.1	108.1
4 3½s '54-'51	106.28	106.28	106.28
11 2½s '53-'51	102.20	102.23	102.23
9 2½s '50-'48	107.8	107.7	107.8
1 2¾s '63-'58	108.29	108.29	108.29
1 3¼s '68-'60	108.31	108.31	108.31
Federal Farm Mtg.			
1 3s '47-42	103.1	103.1	103.1
4 2¾s⅝ '47-42	104.28	104.26	104.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	85¼	85¼	85¼
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	67	66¾	66¾
32 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44	43	44
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96½	96½	96½
24 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	110½	110½	110½
5 AmI&Ch 5½s'49	103½	103	103
6 Am&For'P 5s 2030	63½	63½	62½
6 Am Int 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Am T&T 5½s'43	108½	108½	108½
5 Am T&T 3½s '66	108½	108	108
13 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅝	108⅛	108⅜
4 Anaconda C 4½s '50	107	106¾	107
10 Ark&MR'y&B&T 5s'64	98	98	98
9 Arm Del 4s'57	101¾	101	101
13 Arm Del 4s'55	101½	101	101
31 AT&SF 4s'95	105½	105½	105¾
4 AT&SF 4½s'48	103	102⅞	103
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108	108	108
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	95	95	95
26 A C Line 1st 4s'52	76	75¾	76
14 A C Line clt 4s '52	66¾	66¼	66½
5 A C Line 4½s'64	58⅝	58	58
1 AubAutocv 4½s'39	45	45	45
8 B&O rfg 6s'95	26¾	26⅛	26⅛
3 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	26¾	26⅛	26¾
4 B&O 1st 5s'48	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
1 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	67⅛	67¼	67¼
6 B&O rfg 5s'95	25	24¼	24¼
4 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	24¼	24	24
1 B&O 5s'96	25	24½	24½
2 B&O 5s'96 F	25	24½	24½
2 B&O 5s 2000 D	24	24	24
1 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	15¼	15	15¼
8 B&O 1st 4½s'48	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 B&O R W 5s'50 ct	44½	44½	44½
2 B&O T C 4s'50	44	44	44
4 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
13 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Beth Stl 3¼s'66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
20 Beth Stl 3½s'52	106⅝	106½	106½
13 Beth Stl 3¼s'Nf	101¼	101¼	101¼
52 Boston&Me 5s'67	45⅝	45	45⅛
9 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	45	44	45
9 Boston&Me 5s'55	45	45	45
2 Bkly City RR 5s'41	71	71	71
129 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	85	83½	83½
129 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	83½	83	83
69 Bkly Unu El 1st 5s'50	89½	89	89
7 Bkly U Gas 5s'47	112¾	112½	112½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s'48	93¾	93¼	93⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	104	104	104
36 Buf G El 4¼s'81	111	111½	111½
2 Buf R&P 4½s'57	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞
4 Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	37½	37	37
1 Bush Term 5s '55	43	43	43
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '60	103	103	103
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104	104	104
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99⅜	99⅝	99⅞
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
15 Can Pac 5s '54	105½	105½	105¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	83¼	83¼	83¼
6 Can Pac 4½s'46	84¾	84	84
24 Can Pac 4½s '60	76	73¾	73¾
6 Can Pac 4s perp	64¼	63½	63½
2 Can Pac 4s 1st 50 C	27	27	27
1 Cen Ill 1st 3½s'96	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	48⅝	46⅝	46⅝
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49¼	49½
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	67¼	67	67¼
1 Certain-teed 5½s'48	76½	76½	76½
24 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99½	99	99
16 C&O rfg 3½s'63'OH	104	104	104
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14½	14½	14½
6 Chi&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87⅞	87	87
5 CB&Q 4½s'77	80½	80½	80½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90	89¾	90
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100	100	100
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95½	95	95
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛
24 Chic Gt West 4s'59	26¾	25⅞	26⅛
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6	6	6
2 CMSP & P a.j 5s 2000	1¾	1¾	1¾
12 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	25	25	25
12 CM&StP 4½s '89 B	25	25	25
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23¾	23¾	24¼
5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	21½	21½	21½
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3½	3	3
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	49	49	49
1 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	6¼	6¼	6½
30 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	5½	5½	5½
6 CRI & P 4s '88	14	13¾	13¾
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5¼	5¼
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	106½	106½	106½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
4 Childs Co 5s '43	51	50½	50½
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51	51	51
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'70	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	90½	90¼	90¼
2 Col P & Ss '43	106	106	106
3 Col & So 4½s '80	31½	31	31
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104¾	104¾
97 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	128	127½	127½
7 Con Edis 3¼s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Con Edis 3½s'46	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
10 Con Edis 3½s'58	108	108	108
2 Con Edis 3½s'56	106½	106½	106½
11 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105	105	105
1 Con Rys 4s '51	15	15	15
10 Consum Pow 3½s'70	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Consum Pow 3½s'67	109¼	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3½s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 Container 5s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Crane Co 3½s'51	105¾	104¾	104¾
11 Crown Cork 4½s'56	103½	103½	103½
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Crucible Stl 4½s'46	103¾	103¼	103¼
6 Cuba No Rr 5½s'42	30	30	30
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60¼	60	60
5 D & R G 4½s'36	10	10	10
1 D & R G 4s '36	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 D Moin & Ft D4s'36ct	4½	4½	4½
47 Dow Chem 3s '51	107¼	107	107¼
32 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107⅜	106⅝	106⅝
10 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109	109	109
21 Erie rfg 5s '67	15¾	14¾	14¾
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	14⅜	14¾
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	56½	56½	56½
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22½	22¼	22¼
5 Erie cv 4s '53 D	19	18¾	18¾
7 Erie cv 4s '53 E	20	19½	19½
1 Fed L&T 1st 4s '42	104	104	104
11 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	50	50	50
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	148.73	30.73	24.91
Net change	—.83	+.04	—.04
Previous close	149.56	30.69	24.95
1939 high	155.92	33.50	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Gen Cable 5½s '47	103	102¾	103
3 Gen Stl Cst 5½s'49	67	67	67
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	90¾	90	90¾
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	91½	91½	91½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
14 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅝	100¼	100⅛
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91½	90¾	90¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	73½	73½	73½
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	80¾	80¾	80¾
8 Gulf St Util 3¼s '69	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	75¾	75½	75½
1 Moust'n OilTexe4½s'54	97½	97½	97½
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	34	33½	34
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48⅛	48	48
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
11 Ill Cent 4s '53	45¾	45¼	45¾
IC&OSL&NO 5s '63 A	49	49	49
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109	109	109
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	72½	72½	72½
1 Interb R Tr 4s '32	31	31	31
18 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66ct	75¾	75½	75½
12 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	75¾	75½	75½
10 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73½	73½	73½
2 Int Paper 6s '55	97⅝	97½	97½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
16 Int Paper 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
13 Int T&T 5s '55	43¼	43¼	43¼
7 Iowa Cent rfg 4s '51	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	52½	52½	52½
5 Jones&Laugh8t4¼s'61	94	94	94
2 K C Souths 5s '50	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107½	107½
4 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	89	89	89
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	106	106	106
1 Lac Gas 4½s '53	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	85	85	85
1 L S & M 3½s '97	83½	83½	83½
2 L S & M S 3½s '97 reg	79	79	79
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	52¾	52	52
10 Leh Val Terms 5s '54	47¾	47⅝	47¾
3 Leh ValNY 4½s'40 asd	45	45	45
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16	16	16
4 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16	16	16
2 LehVal 4s 2003 reg	13½	13½	13½
1 LehVal 4s 2003 asd	13½	13½	13½
3 LiggettM 7s '44	127¼	127¼	127¼
15 Loews 3½s '46	102⅜	102½	102½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88¾	88¾	88¾
4 Louisa&Ark 5s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 Louisville&Nash 5s '45	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Lou&N 5s 2003D	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
13 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91⅞	91½	91⅞
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¾	82¾	82¾
1 L&N Pac&Atl 4s '46	103	103	103
1 Lou Gas&E 5½s '52	109¾	109¼	109½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	81	81	81
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	81	81	81
1 Marion StShovels'47	66	66	66
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Mich Con Gas 4½s '63	102½	102	102
3 Midland RRNJ 5s'40	12	11¾	12
10 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	66	66	66
2 M-K-T Ter 5s '62A	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7	7	7
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27½	27½	27½
17 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13⅞	13½	13½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17	17	17
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	16½	16½
29 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	16½	16½
38 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2¾	2¾	2¾
30 MonWPaPS'41½s'60	110	109⅞	109⅞
1 MonWPa Pub Svc6s'65	111½	111½	111½
44 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100
1 Mor & Essex5s '55	41¾	41¾	41¾
8 Mor&Essex3½s2000	44	44	44
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 N Assau El 4s '51	47	47	47
2 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	46	46	46
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107½	107¼	107½
12 Nat Distill 3½s'49	104½	104½	104½
4 NEngTel&T3½s'61B	127	127	127
4 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	109	109	109
10 N O G Nor 5s '53	73½	71¾	73½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	34	33	33
10 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	30	30	30
1 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	29½	29½	29½
2 NY & Long Br 4s '41	71	71	71
2 UYC rfg 5s 2013	87½	87½	87½
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	87½	87½	87½
7 NYC cn 4s '98	58¼	57¾	57¾
11 NYC 3½s '46	77¾	77½	77¾
19 NYC cv 2¼s '52	57¾	57	57
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	87¼	87¼	87¼
8 NYC&StL 4½s'37	79¼	79½	79¼
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	60	60	60
3 NYCh&StL 6s '41	86	85¾	86
10 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	53¾	53¾	53½
5 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	79½	79½	79½
3 NY Conn Gas 5s '53	107	107	107
3 NY Dock cv 5s '47	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108½	108½
5 NY G El H&P 4s '49	118½	118½	118¾
12 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¼	19	19
4 NYNH&H 5½ 5s '40	31½	31½	31¼
4 NYNH&H 4¼s '67	19¼	19¼	19¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Pan RR 2gen 5s 68	107½	107½	107½
15 Pan RR 3gen24½s 65	101¾	101¼	101¼
39 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	86½	85¾	85¾
22 Pan RR gen 4½s 81	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	85¼	85	85
11 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	68	67½	68
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	64⅞	64½	64½
2 Pere Marq 4½s'60 P	67½	67½	67½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
12 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
11 Phillips Pet 4s '48	111¾	111½	111⅝
4 PCC & SL 5s '70A	105½	105½	105½
6 PCC & StL 4½s'77	98¾	98½	98½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	43¼	43¼	43¼
81 Porti Gen 4½s'60	70¾	70¾	70¾
129 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	18⅞	18¾	18¾
10 Pub Svc E & G 8s 2037	224	224	24
10 Radio K 6s '41st	58½	57½	58½
8 Readg 4½s'97 A	73½	72½	72½
9 Rem Rand 4½s '58ww	99½	99½	99½
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	107¾	107¾	107⅝
6 Republic Stl 4½s'61	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
18 Republic Steel 4½s'56	93¾	93	93
2 RI Ark & Lo 4½s'34	7	7	7
5 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	96½	96	96
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	60¼	60¼	60¼
15 St L S F 4½s 78	11⅞	11½	11⅝
8 St L S F 4s 50 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 St L S F 4s 50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
St P M&M Pac 4s 40			
	97 21-32	97 21-32	97 21-32
1 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	37	37	37
2 Sea A L 6s 45	7	7	7
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14	14	14
5 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¾	95⅞	95⅞
22 Simmons cv 4s 52	100	99¾	100
15 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105½	105½	105½
1 So Bell Tel 4½s 68	99	99	99
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	107	107	107
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46	45¾	45¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45¾	45¾	45¾
17 So Pac 4½s 69	43⅞	43¾	43¾
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	59½	59	59
4 Sa Pac 1st 4s 49	43⅞	43¾	43¾
5 So ac 4½s Ore 77	49¾	49¼	49⅜
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	77½	77½	77½
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞
7 S W Bell Tel33s 68	107½	107½	107½
4 S W Gas El 4s '60	104½	104½	104½
14 Stand Oil N J. 3s 61	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
8 Swift & Co 3¾s 50	106	106	106
7 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107¼	107	107
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Tex & N Orls 5s '43	63	63	63
2 Tex & P 1st 5s '2000	109½	109½	109½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	67½	67½	67½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	67¾	67¾	67¾
8 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
41 Third Ave a.j 5s '60	15	15	15
16 Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53¼	53	53
1 TideWatAssoA3½s '52	106½	106½	106½
2 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	87	87	87
9 T St L & W 4s '50	65½	65½	65½
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅝	108⅞	108⅞
1 Un Pac 1st 5s '2008	114¼	114¼	114¼
14 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
8 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¼	96	96
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅞	107¼	107¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
6 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
15 UnNJRR&Can 4s '44	110½	110½	110½
10 US Steel 3¼s '48	106½	106¼	106¼
6 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	102	102	102
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
11 Util P&L 5½s '47	93½	92¾	93⅛
15 Util P&L 5s '59	93½	93	93½
2 VerCPac4½s asd '34	¾	¾	¾
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	107¾	107¾
4 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40	40	40
1 Wab 3½s Omaha '41	13	13	13
1 Walwrth 4s '55	66⅛	66⅞	66⅛
73 Warner Bros 6s '48	85	85	85
3 West Pen P 3½s '66	111¼	111⅛	111¼
1 West Shore 4s '2361	48½	48½	48½
1 West Sts 4½s reg	43	43	43
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 Westn Md 4s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	18½	18½	18½
4 Western Un 5s '51	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Western Un 5s '66	67	67	67
3 Wilson&Co 4s '55	105½	105½	105½
6 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s'47	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Wis Pub Sve 4s '61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 YoungstSheet 5s '48	106	106	106

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	14	14	14
1 Antwerp 5s '58	7	7	7
35 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83¼	83	83¼
22 Argentine 4½s'48	95¾	95¼	95¼
3 Australia 5s '55	89¾	89½	89½
8 Australia 5s '57	89¾	89½	89½
11 Australia 4½s'56	82	81¾	82
1 Austria 7s '57	8½	8¼	8½
1 Belgium 7s '55	104½	104½	104½
10 Brazil 8s '41	20¾	20	20⅛
14 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16¾	15¾	15¾
8 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16½	16¼	16¼
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17	17	17
1 Brisbane 5s '57	79	79	8
2 Budapest 6s '62	7	7	7
6 Canada 3s '52	104½	103¾	103¾
23 Canada 4s '60	97	96⅝	96⅝
11 Canada 3¼s '61	87	86½	86⅝
4 Canada 3s '67	84¾	84	84
9 Canada 2½s '45	93	92	92
3 Canada 5½s '44	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Chile 6s '60 asd	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Chile 6s '62	13½	13½	13½
1 Chilean Mun 7s '60	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	30	30	30
3

Commerce and Finance

Savings Banks' Deposits, Number of Accounts at All-Time Peak

Business and Industry

Auto Makers Optimistic On 1940 Outlook

DETROIT (AP)—The war in Europe has stopped all the motor industry's shipments across the Atlantic; a presidential campaign and an election lie ahead; assembly plant activity has reached a pace so fast that a contraction of output is indicated, but—

The men who make motorcars are more frankly optimistic right now than they have been at any time in many years; they don't cross their fingers when they tell you their business is headed for further improvement and that there will be buyers for all of the 41,000,000 cars and trucks the assembly plants will roll out during the current calendar year.

Qualified Predictions

At about the beginning of 1932 car manufacturers stopped trying to "pump up" business with optimistic statements and began making qualified predictions. Virtually the only qualification attached to current optimistic forecasts concerns the hope that labor troubles are definitely in the background.

Assemblies for the current month will approximate 470,000 units, a sizeable start toward the year's expected total, but at the same time a level of production regarded as "abnormal" in most trade circles. The highest previous January output in the industry's history was in 1929 when the assembly plants turned out 422,538 cars and trucks. For the like month a year ago the total was 356,950.

The current high level of production, say most trade authorities, indicates a "balancing" contraction during the next six weeks with another upward swing to start in March as the seasonal spring "bulge" begins.

Steadier Demand Seen

Taking full cognizance of all the factors that might make 1940 at least "uncertain," one leading car maker recently described the outlook as promising a stronger and steadier demand for new cars than the industry has experienced in 10 years. This view was voiced despite the fact that motor plants rolled out more than 5,000,000 vehicles in 1937.

It is worthy of note, however, that the effect of that huge volume of output was felt in a marked decline the next year and that extra efforts were needed to regain profitable production and distribution levels.

So the industry doesn't want another 5,000,000-unit year right now. Distribution of that volume of output would mean borrowing from next year's demand. Instead it wants—and expects—to assemble 4,100,000 vehicles and pass them along to buyers, for an approximately "normal" year.

$30,000,000 Plant Expansion Planned By Aluminum Firm

PITTSBURGH (AP)—With the demand for aluminum at an all-time high, the Aluminum Company of America has disclosed plans for a $30,000,000 expansion supplementing the recently completed $26,000,000 building program started in 1937.

President Roy A. Hunt said the program, like the one just completed, was based on anticipated increases in markets for aluminum. Additions to the Alcoa, Tenn., rolling mill alone will step up aircraft sheet production 1,000,000 pounds a month.

The expansion already is under way with construction of a new metal producing plant in Vancouver, Wash., which along with other additions and betterments in the bauxite, alumina and metal producing divisions of the company will account for approximately $18,000,000 of the outlay.

Steel Rate Again Lower This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's steel mills this week will reduce operations to 77.3 per cent of capacity, the lowest since Sept. 11 last, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

Last week mills operated at 82.2 per cent of capacity, a month ago at 85.7 per cent, and a year ago at 52.8 per cent.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

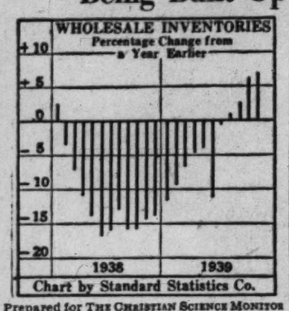
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20

Wholesale Stocks Being Built Up



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wholesale inventories were built up during the fall, but the start was from a sub-normal base and the current totals are not believed to be higher than is warranted by the higher level of sales.

Heard in Wall Street

Nobody seems to see any clear connection between the Japanese treaty expiration and the recent gyrations in silk. Some people think the treaty's end may be bearish on silk, but on the other hand if a 10 per cent ad valorem were slapped on the staple it would raise the price by from 30 to 45 cents or tend to increase the value of existing floor stocks.

There are three bills in Congress on the "parity certificate" plan. Senator Burton Wheeler's bill covers wheat, Senator Allen Ellender's rice, and Senator Josh Lee's cotton. Good legal opinion here (and that doesn't mean die-hard ostrich opinion) thinks the legal basis for these bills gets wilder the further they are examined. They purport to find shelter under the commerce clause but they don't regulate interstate commerce. One of them would even have importers buy certificates—from the Department of Agriculture, which would set up its own fund entirely outside the Treasury. Of course the old economic objections to the processing tax still stand.

Significant thing in Senator O'Mahoney's letter on the TNEC insurance hearings seems to be that he did not deny the possibility that the Committee might recommend federal regulation of the life companies. He said the Committee was not seeking to put the government into the insurance business, nor to undermine the agency system, nor to get political control of policy-holder's reserves.

The letter may have resulted from a recent fuss stirred up in Chicago by Col. Robbins of the American Life Convention. Some investigators came round to go through his files and he objected; and it so happened that these files contained quite a bit of correspondence with Congressmen. In addition the American Life Convention, though recently formed, probably has more political power than the older Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which labors under the triple handicap of having its office near Wall Street, of including practically all the big companies, and of having the word "Presidents" in its name. The American Life Convention includes as members many companies who are also members of the A. L. I. P., but it has a wider membership in the west and among the smaller companies.

London rail averages of the Financial Times have advanced for seven successive trading days, gaining 4.0 points to 50.0 and the highest level in 1939-1940. The industrials have gone up in six of these seven sessions but are still a shade below the Jan. 3 high.

The recent precipitate drop of $4.00 a bale in cotton (now partly made up) seems to have been mostly due to the collapse of the recent Bombay inflation boomlet, which had lifted broach cotton at Bombay 200 points above New York against the normal 150 points discount. That is, it was 350 points above parity, and straddlers busy selling Bombay and buying here held up this market. Now the bubble has burst along with burlap, and New York loses the straddler's support. H. F.

Commercial Loans Off $14,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agriculture loans to banks in 101 leading cities declined $14,000,000 to a total of $4,316,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 24.

It was the second consecutive decline after a long period of increases, but the total in the 101 cities still was $551,000,000 more than a year ago.

Principal decreases last week were $6,000,000 in New York and $4,000,000 in the St. Louis Federal Reserve District.

Hungary Reduces Premium On U. S., British Currency

BUDAPEST (AP)—The government on Jan. 27 reduced the premium accorded United States and British currency, increasing the value of the pengo from 5.67 to 5.18 to the dollar (from 17.6 cents to 19.3 cents.)

The premium had gone into effect only recently but the government decided to change it after a German trade delegation demanded a similar increase in the mark-pengo rate.

Bankers Hear Of Dangers In Loan Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Is the modern "small loan" business of the banks a sound practice? Or is it a form of financial transaction which may produce a result unbeneficial to both the banks themselves and the borrowers?

Iowa bankers took this question under discussion at their annual midwinter conference here recently, argued the relative merits and faults of the system, and did not attempt to give the final answer.

The bankers nonetheless were in full agreement that the small loan business — conveniently known to the bankers themselves as "consumer credit"—is rapidly assuming major importance and, apparently, is to be a more or less "permanent" function of banks in the future.

Complications Possible

That small loans have served a useful purpose in saving many hard-pressed and deserving families from the necessity of paying exorbitant interest rates for loans from so-called "shark" agencies, the bankers unanimously agreed. But, they appeared to feel, several factors relating to the small loan practice must be regarded as capable of bringing about serious "complications."

Kenton B. Cravens, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the principle speakers, voiced this feeling. While asserting that the mushroom growth of the small loan business has undoubtedly resulted in additional profits to the banks and their stockholders, as well as benefitting many worthy borrowers, he said:

"Banks are now lending money to consumers to buy automobiles, refrigerators, furniture and other retail commodities. They are furnishing funds to many people who desire to pay off old debts. In agricultural communities they are advancing money in advance of anticipated government benefit checks and, in some cases, providing cash to enable farmers to feed their cattle, hogs, and sheep.

"But, although this type of loan is of benefit to the consumer and the bank stockholder, some danger exists in the possibility that such a flood of money may accelerate an abnormal business boom in the country."

Approximately 75 per cent of the banks throughout the nation now are actively engaged in the small loan business, Mr. Cravens said. Of these, he declared, the majority have established separate departments to expedite this new phase of their business.

The creation of this small loan phase of banking, Mr. Cravens said, has greatly facilitated the "mass consumption of durable and semi-durable consumer goods to match mass production and mass distribution." This—if it is not pushed too far—is to be desired, he said.

Danger in Competition

Another danger in the small loan business, however, is in the "competitive activities" of individual banks to get such business, Mr. Cravens said.

"In their efforts to corral all the business of this type they can," he declared, "individual banks are in some cases apt to offer interest terms that are too low for safety or profit, and a leniency in repayment requirements which endangers the orderly conduct of the business."

Mr. Cravens criticized what he termed the flood of advertising instituted by banks and other lending agencies in their attempts to increase their small loan activities.

"The little man," he asserted, "is hounded by radio, newspaper and billboard—as well as by direct mail—by institutions which all seem to want to loan him a hatful of money."

A better policy for bankers, Mr. Cravens said, would be to offer the "little man" some "good, sound credit advice—for which he should be expected to pay."

U. S. to Continue Buying Soviet Gold

WASHINGTON (AP) — Replying to a criticism by Senator Townsend (R) of Delaware against Treasury purchases of Russian gold, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said today that the Treasury's policy was to buy whatever gold was offered at the fixed price of $35 per ounce, regardless of source.

Asked at his press conference whether the Treasury might discriminate against some gold sources in the future, the Secretary said: "I doubt it."

He added that he had never been able to get accurate figures of Russian gold production, but said it was "ridiculous" to assume that all of the Russian production was sold to the United States.

Government Finds Tires To Cost More This Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has discovered that automobile and truck tires are going to cost from 51 cents to $1.74 cents more apiece this year.

Taking unit bids upon which all Government tire purchases will be besed from April 1 to September 30, the Government also found that tube prices had advanced from eight to 27 cents apiece.

Today's bids were on the basis of whatever the Government may need in the six months and did not provide for specific quantities, but the Government usually buys about $1,500,000 worth of tires and tubes in such a period.

Argentina Points Out Faults In Proposed U. S. Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A trade treaty along the lines proposed by the United States would have been greatly to Argentine disadvantage, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here which made an official statement on the failure of the negotiations. The concessions expected by the United States, it declared, were such that they justified Argentine insistance of obtaining equal advantages, which the American Government did not authorize.

The statement was lengthy but strictly limited to the Argentine viewpoint. It explained that the Government had continually striven for freer and expanded trade. There was a persistent aspiration toward a pact with the United States, it said, and the time for negotiation appeared to have arrived when, following the immediate post-war period of high tariffs and protection the Government of Washington clearly defined a liberal trading policy.

Argentina Wanted Pact

Argentina, the statement said, was interested in an agreement with the United States, because this was the biggest consuming market in the world, thus offering the greatest advantages, and because the balance of payments was against Argentina. Last year, 1939, was cited in illustration. Argentina was shown to have sold produce to the value of 183,000,000 pesos and bought 250,000,000. (The peso is currently quoted at about 23 cents U. S.) As the debt service and other invisible items accounted for 63,000,000, the total adverse balance for Argentina was 130,000,000 pesos. The figures were given as provisional.

It was admitted that certain restrictions were imposed on American goods, but these originated in circumstances beyond governmental control. The Government relied entirely on exports to pay for imports and debt servicing. Despite the restrictions, however, the war had forced Argentina to buy more in the American market.

Unfortunately, ran the explanation, the American Government considered it necessary to judge the situation from the viewpoint of its own producers, which prevented concessions allowing for expanded Argentine sales. The document, at this point, was textually as follows:

"Precisely in those products most characteristic of our export trade, such as canned beef and linseed, the tariff reduction was limited to a quota which, in the case of linseed, worked out much lower than our exports in normal years.

"It is easy to see that, in this way, the effects of the privileges would be annulled and the adverse balance tend to continue.

No Concession Offered

"Moreover, no concession at all was offered in regard to corn. For various other products, where the tariff reductions were acceptable, it was impossible to obtain changes in administrative procedure which, in certain cases, proved more restrictive than customs duties."

Argentine official disappointment was obvious in the paragraph which said that "the conclusion of a treaty on the definite bases suggested by the United States Government would have been disadvantageous for our country."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

(Dec. 27, 1939)

London

It has become the custom to treat the statistically arbitrary year ends, the changing of the number of the year, as a significant milestone in human history. For once, this particular end of the year does find British and European and world history at a critical period.

If the war now raging throughout a large part of the world is seen merely as a matter of rival greeds, jealousies, distrusts, and ambitions, then it must certainly seem pretty pointless. A letter I received from America this morning puts it this way: "The whole preposterous situation existing in Europe and Asia reminds me of a free-for-all fight between a lot of Greek wrestlers, some of whom are so balled up they are biting their own toes. It seems to me that the sooner these countries can figure out who their real enemies are the better off everyone will be."

Russia Seen Real Enemy

The writer of this letter seems to think that Russia is the real enemy. "I'm wondering if the allies' recent lack of vituperation toward Hitler does not presage some movement to offer a unied front against Stalin before the world turns Red from Vladivostok to the Rhine . . a deal with Hitler would be a lot more advantageous than anything Chamberlain and Co. might be able to work up once the situation in Germany becomes as serious as it's bound to in the course of time when everybody but the Russians will be exhausted."

This analysis does not make sense to me, nor should it to the writer of the letter since he also says, I think rightly, that he cannot see any vital difference between communism and national socialism.

To me it seems that the enormous confusion of motives which appears to prevail in this conflict may be the first necessary step toward a clarification of all the problems whose lack of solution during past years has led to the present crisis. This clarification will be of particular importance in the field of political-economy, which is the subject of this column.

The vital step in creating this confusion and leading possibly to clarification was the action taken by Russia in supporting Germany, in dividing Poland, seizing the Baltic States and attacking Finland.

Russo-German Parallels

Identity of structure between the Russian and German states has been apparent for some time; Russia's campaign of conquest makes equally apparent the identity of motives between the two countries.

This is of the greatest importance for the development of democracy in England. For we are realizing that the two things least desired by Mr. Chamberlain have come to pass. Mr. Chamberlain hoped that he would never have to lead the country to war, and he intended never to fight an ideological war; now we are at war, and it is a war between ideologies. It is a matter of survival between our way of life and the German way of life.

This should lead to the application of a great deal of thought and energy in this country to the development of our way of life, to solving the problems of democracy which, unsolved, have contributed so much to the present tragedy.

For several generations there has been no serious development of the British system of democracy. The principal reason for this relative stagnation has been the economic developments of the past hundred years which have prevented England from maintaining that degree of isolation from Europe which in the past favored the development of purely English political and social systems.

Political Thought Confused

With the breakdown of that isolation, and with the failure of progress in democratic methods, European political systems have been created which have dominated the thought of English people from right to left. The Marxian doctrine has dominated an enormous amount of left-wing thought in this country, far wider than merely within the ranks of the Communist party. And the practical progress of Communism has been identified in English thought with its progress within Russia. The left wing of English thought has looked to Russia for salvation, instead of to its own works within the English tradition.

Similarly the right wing of English thought has been dominated by a European system, though to a less extent than the left. Totalitarian government has been seen as a protection against the threatening chaos of Communism. This has killed any constructive thought to develop our own systems to meet the new problems.

The energies of most economic groups within this country have been devoted for a long time to preserving an existing interest. The labor movement here has become a movement for maximizing employment, raising wages, shortening hours, and not specifically to raise the general standard of living through increased output per man. Labor's motives have been excellent, as have been many of their achievements, but only too frequently their sucess in securing recognition for trade union rules has prevented a further increase in productivity.

Trend to Self-Government

Similarly the whole trend of thought among industrialists in recent years has been toward self-government (along NRA lines), controlling output, maintaining or raising prices, securing tariff protection against foreign competition, and generally as a consequence limiting the standard of living of the country.

The power of the state has been used to enforce decisions of trade unions and of industrialists, and to introduce state support for unemployed, sick and aged. Judged within their own particular fields each step has seemed good on its merits. But the state has paid practically no attention to the fundamental problem of raising the whole standard of living of the population.

It is the economic side of our political economy which presents the greatest problems and requires the greatest thought to find a solution within our democratic system. Now we have the possibility of releasing the necessary energy in the necessary direction. That is, provided we have the skill to use our resources to win this war, and do not in the effort for victory destroy the system for which we are fighting. At present a renaissance of democracy is only a possibility.

Burlington Road '39 Net $2.14 Share; $2.13 in '38

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad reported for 1939 net income of $3,661,339, equal to $2.14 a share on 1,708,387 shares of capital stock.

This compared with net income of $3,641,763 in 1938, equal to $2.13 a share.

Gross revenues last year increased $3,061,658 to $96,131,794, but this was offset by an increase of almost like amount in maintenance costs.

Mutual Savings Banks Report Record Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mutual savings banks of the United States, operating in 17 states and holding more than one-fifth of American bank deposits, showed improved business and employment in year-end figures. Assets, deposits, and number of depositors of these banks are now at their all-time peak, according to the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Deposit Gain Encouraging

On Dec. 30 last, deposits in these institutions amounted to $10,480,684,326, an increase of $245,252,874 over the pervious year. Although the net addition to deposits was moderate, it reflected, in the judgment of mutual savings bank officials, the public willingness to save. Of this total, Christmas Club deposits at the year-end amounted to $15,941,201 and school savings deposits were $14,878,050. New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut led in gains.

Assets likewise increased in 1939 by $239,847,704 to $11,810,864,740, this gain approximating the increase of deposits. Again New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut were in the lead.

The most impressive gain, as seen by officials of mutual savings banks, was the rise in accounts by the number of 291,913 to a total of 15,448,466. Since the average mutual savings account usually represents the welfare of at least two persons, these figures tend to show that almost one-fourth of the nation has a ready, liquid capital in mutual institutions. New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut continued to lead.

This accumulation of capital was widely distributed as is shown by the average deposit of $845.80 in regular mutual savings accounts. The average of all accounts held by such banks was $678.43. In the case of regular accounts the figures increased $10.97 for the year and $3.70 for all accounts.

Surplus Account Steady

The surplus account of mutual institutions stood practically at a standstill for the year, the total on Dec. 30 amounting to $1,299,804,262, a decrease for the 12 months of $4,370,172. This combined surplus account provided 12.4 per cent additional protection for each dollaar on deposit, one of the largest ratios of surplus for any comparable sum of capital.

The reduced earning power of capital was emphasized by the continuation of declining dividend rates paid to mutual depositors. For the year they averaged 2.26 per cent against 2.33 per cent for the first six months of 1939.

Officials of mutual institutions further reported that the first month of 1940 pointed toward a steady flow of savings in the year ahead.

C. & S. Anticipating Integrating Order, Offers Plan to SEC

NEW YORK (AP) — Commonwealth & Southern Corp., second largest electric utility holding company, headed by Wendell L. Willkie, said it had made to the Securities and Exchange Commission proposals anticipating an integration order which the SEC is expected to issue relating to that system.

The proposals contain readjustments of structure, but are based upon the assumption C. & S. will be permitted to continue to own its major properties, to prevent loss to security holders, according to the company.

It was implied the withdrawal of the $10,000,000 bond issue by Consumers Power Co., a subsidiary, was a step in that plan.

Another step was the announcement that Central Illinois Light Company, another operating subsidiary, had made arrangements with institutional bond holders, to save the company $90,000 a year in interest.

Panama Canal Net Income Off for Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt sent to Congress the annual reports of General Clarence S. Ridley, Governor of the Panama Canal and President of the Panama Roadroad Company.

The Governor reported that combined net revenues accruing from the canal and its business units totaled $14,522,343 for the year ended last June 30 compared with $14,734,515 in the previous year.

In addition to these figures, the Governor said, isthmian operations of the Panama Railroad Company yielded a net profit of $1,481,847 for the year, an increase of $298,393 over the year before.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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A WORTHWHILE business to supplement your regular profession is offered in a book agency handling books advertisable in the Monitor. Generous commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 53 W. Jackson, Chicago.

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YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. D-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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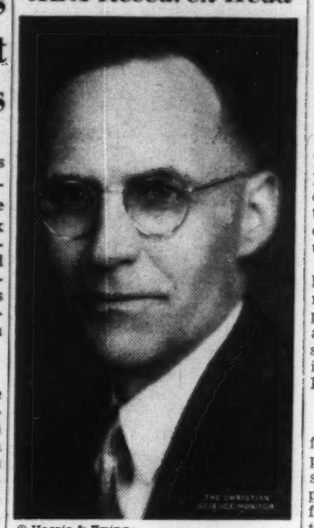

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Ernest M. Fisher

Appointed director of Research in mortgage and real estate finance of the American Bankers Association. Mr. Fisher has been economic adviser and director of the division of economics and statistics of the Federal Housing Administration since 1934.

Safeway Stores Net Up Sharply in '39; Sales at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif. — Safeway Stores, Inc., in a preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1939, showed net profit of $6,268,360 after interest depreciation and income taxes, equivalent after $936,076 of preferred dividents paid, to $6.61 per share on 806,559 average common shares outstanding during the year. This compared with an independently audited net profit of $4,206,781 in 1938, or $4.02 a common share.

The earnings of Canadian subsidiaries for the fourth quarter of 1939 have been included in the consolidated income on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing for Canadian dollars at December 31, 1939.

Safeway sales for the calendar year 1939 were reported at $385,880,000, the highest since formation of the company in 1926. Previous highest sales, in 1937, totaled $381,868,220, and in 1938 sales were $368,254,991.

Dividends on the common stock during 1939 were the highest since 1931. They amounted to $2.50 cash dividend, plus $2.00 in 5 per cent preferred stock.

Most significant developments for the company: vastly improved public relations; substantial progress in a modernization program; the retirement of 4 per cent debentures through the borrowing of $14,000,000 in 2½ per cent long-term bank loans; almost complete absence of labor troubles; extensive co-operation with the Government's Food Stamp Plan as an aid both to agriculture and to eligible consumer groups; freedom from any additional chain store taxes in states in which Safeway operates, and further measured reduction in the total number of retail units in an approach toward what the company considers the ideal of efficiency and economy in the territories served.

Grapefruit Prices Jump

TUCSON, Ariz. (AP) — Arizona grapefruit prices have jumped from $10 to $25 a ton as a result of crop-destroying weather in the competitive regions of Florida and Texas.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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N. Y. C., 141 E. 71st St.—Pleasant sunny room with running water; private apartment; references. Phone Regent 4-5105.

N. Y. C., 65TH (50 CENTRAL PARK WEST) THOMAS WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB Overlooking Central Park; convenient all transportation; widely known as a comfortable, secure and well-appointed home in this city; kitchen facilities. TRafalgar 4-1349.

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A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7960. Don't fail to get our offer.

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Holding Realty For Price Rise Is Condemned

NEW YORK (AP)—George L. Bliss, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, charged that some financial institutions are at present "engaging in one of the biggest real estate speculations of all time."

In his annual report to stockholders, Mr. Bliss estimated the nation's total of real estate repossessed by mortgage foreclosures at present at $8,000,000,000 and said almost one-half that property is in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Need Firm Foundation

"And yet," he continued, "in the fact of such a condition, countless persons in positions of high responsibility in both private and public life, loudly proclaim a fancied need for more housing in this area, both as a private investment and at public expense.

"What is needed is a realization of the need for the establishment of a firm foundation under the real estate market by an orderly but persistent liquidation of repossessed real estate holdings into private hands.

"In far too many cases, the directorates of financial institutions substantially burdened with foreclosed real estate, rather than facing the facts and marketing their steadily depreciating properties at current values—writing off whatever loss may be necessary in the process—are, unconsciously, perhaps, engaging in one of the biggest real estate speculations of all time.

"For, in such cases, managements are refusing to sell at current levels, solely in the hope that at some future and undeterminable date, they will be able to get higher prices.

Want Higher Price

"What is speculation but holding in hope of a better price? And where, it might be asked, is there to be found any authority to directors of financial institutions to embark their institutions on a policy of real estate speculation?

"Nor should a discussion of this subject overlook the fact that properties acquired in 1932, for example, are already eight years older, with a proportionate decrease in value arising from obsolescense and wear and tear.

"It is apparent that the principal reason for the existence of slums and blighted areas is the failure of property owners in such localities to have depreciated their holdings down to land value."

European Local Classified

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Daily Features Page

World's Humor

"Yes—who is it?" —Tit-Bits

"We're giving one to each new customer." Grit

Daily Quotation

FAITH is more than assent: it is committing ourselves wholly to One in whom we have believed.—COSTEN J. HARRELL.

Employment

There's always a job for willing hearts
That are ready and eager to do;
The world needs comfort and smiles and cheer,
And there's someone who really needs you.
There's work for the hands, for the hearts a-glow
To tell of their love for each other;
Tasks for us all and joy ev'ry day,
If we call the whole world our brother.
—L. G. G.

Cabbages and Kings

Getting down toward the last reader

☞ Newspapers in Shanghai are often rented rather than sold. A paper is delivered first to a person who must get to work at an early hour. When he leaves home, the paper is collected by the newsboy and delivered to a second reader. This procedure is carried on so long that a week later the same copy may be in the hands of a reader situated hundreds of miles outside the city.

☞ The present-day automobile contains on the average of 50 to 80 pounds of rubber, exclusive of tires and tubes. ☞ The hotel business is America's seventh largest industry, employing more than 550,000 persons and serving 200,000,000 guests annually. ☞ In every 100 American families, 27 have two members, 45 have three or four, 19 have five or six, and nine have seven or more. ☞ Special photographs reveal that cracks travel through breaking glass at nearly a mile a second.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Pigments Are Used to Produce Colored Glass?

To make colored glass, oxides of various metals are added to the glass while it is in the molten state, with the result that the tint is "boiled in" so to speak.

Glass of various colors may be obtained from a single metal, and various metals may be used to produce similar tints. Shades of amber, purple, red, and yellow can be made from antimony. Blues and greens may be obtained from cobalt. Silver produces amber and yellow tints. When nickel is used, blues and greens result.

The finest ruby red comes from adding gold to the mixture. Making red glass with gold is costly, but the resulting color is so rich that a thin coating of this ruby glass over colorless glass will give a brilliant red color to the whole. The superimposing of one glass upon another is known variously as "casing," "coating," "flashing," etc. Incidentally, red is not the only color obtainable from gold. Blue, orange, green, and yellow also may be produced from the addition of that precious metal.

There are many formulas for making colored glass, but the degree of success obtained in any given case depends largely on the skill displayed in proportioning the various ingredients and in controlling the furnace heat. The shade of color produced varies considerably with variations in temperature during the manufacture of the glass.

The presence of metals makes colored glass more subject to decomposition and disintegration than clear glass. The iridescent sheen sometimes seen in ancient colored glass is due to chemical changes at the surface, producing myriad tiny reflecting surfaces which break up the light which the surface reflects, bringing out the component spectrum or rainbowlike colors.

—W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of Rhode Island?
2. The Cape of Good Hope?
3. The Sugar Bowl football game?
4. The Plains of Abraham?
5. The Kennebec?
6. The birthplace of Andrew Johnson?
7. Carlsbad Cavern?
8. Fort Monroe?
9. The Acropolis?
10. Southern Methodist University?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Mother's Helper

Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

In Lighter Vein

Music Lover

Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose taste in music was confined to "good tunes," was once prevailed upon to listen to an extremely long and complicated concerto.

At the conclusion of a violin passage of interminable length and extreme technique, Johnson's companion nudged him gently and exclaimed, "A most difficult passage!"

"Difficult!" snorted the philosopher, "I only wish it were impossible!"

Same Thing!

Father (to son home from college): "We have not been getting good reports about you."

Son: "But, Dad, I burned the midnight oil through the whole term!"

Father: "Oil? What I got was a bill for gasoline."

Brevity

Bernard Shaw one day received an invitation from a celebrity hunter: "Lady X will be at home Thursday between four and six."

The author returned the card; underneath he had written: "Mr. Bernard Shaw likewise."—New Zealand Railways Magazine.

Old One in New Dress

"Who was that ladle I saw you eating peas with last night?"

"That was no ladle—that was my knife!"—Bee-Hive.

Where Would You Find—
(Answers)

1. Providence, population 252,981.
2. It is the southern extremity of Africa.
3. New Orleans, Louisiana, each New Year's Day.
4. A famous battlefield in Quebec, P. Q., Canada, where Wolfe defeated Montcalm.
5. A river in southwestern Maine.
6. Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808.
7. Southeastern New Mexico.
8. Old Point Comfort, Virginia.
9. Athens, Greece.
10. Dallas, Texas.

The Best Guide

London

King George, when radiocasting to the Empire on Christmas Day, made use of this quotation:

> And I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year: 'Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown.'
> And he replied: "Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light and safer than a known way."

The beautiful thought embodied in these words aroused a desire in many listeners to know their authorship, but for a time all efforts to trace their source were unsuccessful; the aptness of the quotation had appealed to the King, but he knew not whence they came; and no one in court circles was any the wiser.

At last the B. B. C. confessed to failure; but almost immediately after this confession, a telephone message came giving the information, and in the next radiocast it was announced that the words had been written by Miss M. L. Haskins in a book called "The Desert," privately printed and circulated years ago.

Brevities

Detroit News: That crisp Northern air is best, when feats of heroism are to be performed. The latest from Finland is that the martyrs are chewing up the lions.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: There is complaint in Moscow that the ferocious Finns are not fighting in a civilized manner. Still, if the Reds do not like the way things are done there, they can always go back where they came from.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *knoweth the days of the upright: and their inheritance shall be for ever.*—Ps. 37:18.

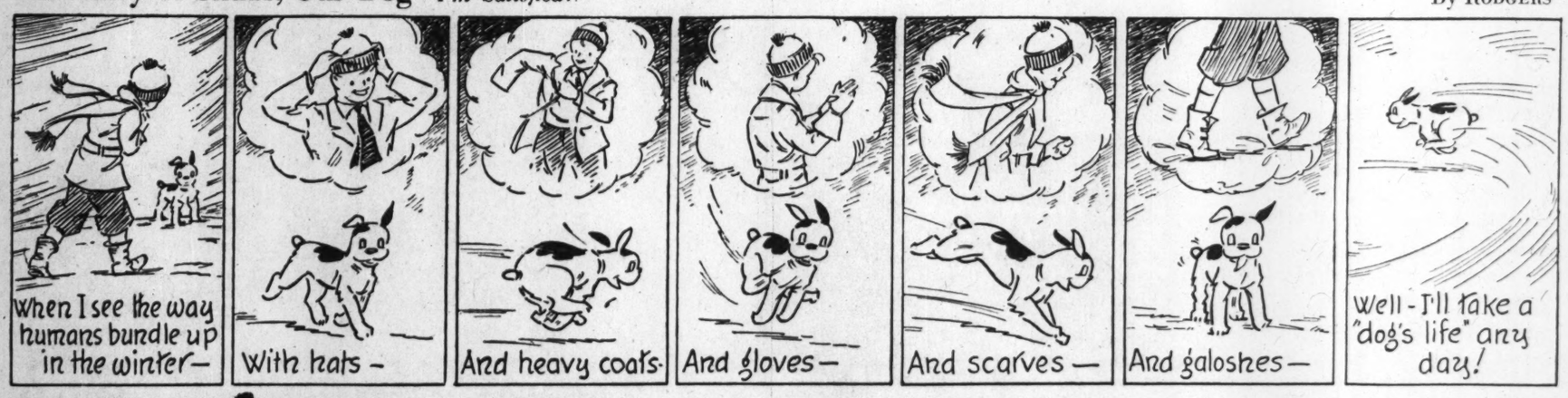
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's Better . . . .*

By LE PELLEY

CAN YOU DO THIS, SUSIE?
NO — MY! — BUT YOU'RE A GOOD SKATER..
I GUESS I am PRETTY FANCY — HOW'S THIS?
REALLY — THERE ARE TIMES WHEN I THINK MAYBE I'M THE BEST SKATER IN THE WORLD..
?
ZIP
BOOMP !!
AND THEN AGAIN SOMETIMES I THINK I HAVE A LITTLE BIT YET TO LEARN — —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Satisfied!*

By RODGERS


When I see the way humans bundle up in the winter—
With hats—
And heavy coats—
And gloves—
And scarves—
And galoshes—
Well—I'll take a "dog's life" any day!

The Adventures of Waddles—*So Far He's Right*

By THE HAGERS

"MISS GOOSE, I'M SORRY. PLEASE DON'T FROWN BECAUSE I PULLED YOUR NEW HOUSE DOWN.
IN JIGSAW PUZZLES, I DELIGHT; I'LL PUT YOUR HOUSE TOGETHER RIGHT.
THE BRICK FOUNDATION FIRST," I SAID. "I'LL NEED THE PIECES PAINTED RED."
AND WHEN THE FIRST FLOOR WAS IN PLACE, I WAS NO LONGER IN DISGRACE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Test of Economy

In two respects the anticipated effort to write some hundreds of millions of dollars into the Agricultural Department Supply Bill for farm parity payments in 1940-41 represents the most clear-cut test of economy sentiment that is likely to be presented to the current session of Congress.

For one thing, it is backed by the largest and most widespread group that is expected to present a major demand for appropriations outside the budget before the 1940 elections. For another, the amount asked would represent the largest addition to the President's budget estimates of any item that is being urged, with the possible exception of rather nebulous requests for national defense.

The American Farm Bureau Federation calculates that it would take $607,000,000 to make full parity payments on the five major commodities designated in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and recommends that $27,000,000 be added to the item already included for disposal of surpluses of other crops. This $634,000,000 is in comparison with an appropriation of $338,000,000 written into the same bill last year by Congress—$225,000,000 for farm parity payments and $113,000,000 for buying up surpluses.

It is true that farm prices, even with benefit of the bulges that have come since last August, are still in most instances very far short of so-called "parity." Hay, hogs, peanuts and apples are less than 60 per cent of parity; eggs are barely above; cotton and corn are about 65 per cent of what they should be by that formula; rice and oats about 70 per cent, and wheat 75 per cent. Chickens, butterfat, potatoes and tobacco are better off, being above 80 per cent, and cattle, lambs, and wool are actually above parity.

These are rather wide margins in some instances, but it is to be remembered that the parity formula is an extremely artificial one in any case, and that Congressional acceptance of it has never amounted to more than the assertion of a theory. Full parity payments never have been made. The parity theorists adopt the period most favorable to agriculture in recent statistical history, namely, 1909 to 1914, and hold that farm prices ought to bear the same relation to industrial prices that they bore then.

It is to be emphasized that these parity payments are in addition to approximately $500,000,000 already provided for benefits under the soil conservation phases of the AAA program. This encouragement of soil conservation and of good farming practices clearly should continue.

But if an appropriation for parity payments is to be made, Congress will have upset the budget to the extent either of exceeding the $45,000,000,000 debt limit, which it seems commendably unwilling to raise, or of requiring new taxes which it appears politically unwilling to consider. The objections to a processing tax or "certificate plan" as a burden on consumption are obvious, and income taxes have already reached a reasonable peace-time peak; but unless Congress will at the same time levy taxes to meet the bill it is difficult to see how it can morally justify the appropriation of unbudgeted money to make farm parity payments.

By No Other Name

The search for another name for mothers-in-law, agrees Wilfred Funk, may enrich the language socially and etymologically. And why wouldn't he agree, since the idea originates with the Mother-in-Law Association? But a man can be mistaken, even when agreeing with his mother-in-law. Mr. Funk has extensive contact with mothers-in-law, it would seem from the fact he has been chosen to help find a new name for them.

But if he were merely an editor, safely barricaded behind an old roll-top desk, he could really speak his mind. He could say he didn't agree with any number of mothers-in-law; always excepting his own, of course. And he could come out flat-footedly, two-fistedly, and say right out loud (but not too loud) that in looking for another name, the Mother-in-Law Association is running away from its fight, "going home to mother" like a bride who has just petrified her first biscuits.

Everybody knows the word "mother-in-law" has been the last resort of otherwise defunct humorists. But the abuse of the name has really been a tribute to mothers-in-law—a graceless, clumsy, compliment if you will, but one which assumed an unending good humor in mothers-in-law which only now shows signs of cracking. Don't do it, Mr. Funk. Tell them instead that it's a good name. The comics can't spoil it. If they really had, does anyone suppose we'd have tolerated our woe-begone jesters even as long as a mother-in-law's week end?

No. We could do without the jokesters but we don't intend to do without our mothers-in-law. A rose by any other name might be as sweet, but by any other name it couldn't be any sweeter.

A Plea for Wild Life

Airplanes flying low over the frozen Illinois River bottoms have been dropping paper bags of cracked corn to feed thousands of wild ducks, deprived by the unwonted cold of their natural food. The Civilian Conservation Corps has instructed its members at 1,500 camps to put out grain and other edibles for birds and wild animals. National Parks and National Forests have rangers and foresters at work caring for denizens of woods and water which may be suffering. This public example of sharing with "the least of these" may well be heeded by individuals who welcome songsters in spring and four-footed friends in summer.

Light on Boston Assessments

Nothing in recent months has so vividly pictured Boston's unwholesome assessment situation as the auction of real estate held by the defunct Federal National Bank. When three buildings comprising a unit, facing both the city's principal retail artery and banking center, and assessed for $990,000, sell for $265,000, it hints that the over-assessment of downtown property may be even greater than the real estate men's $300,000,000 estimate.

Since 1930, Boston assessments have dropped $422,000,000, or 22 per cent. The Federal National Bank property shared in these abatements, $200,000 having been announced just before the sale yesterday. If a forced sale still brings only a third of the reduced assessment, it suggests further reductions are in order.

Some have estimated that downtown property assessments still need to be cut in half. This may be too drastic. It would skyrocket the tax rate to nearly $80, which might be salutary if it focused attention on the need for more economical city administration. How great a factor in yesterday's reluctant bidding was the fact that taxes consume one-half the present income from the building?

The real point about assessments is that nobody really knows how far they need to be readjusted. The only way that can be determined is by a complete expert re-assessment.

"The Greatest of These"

That it is more blessed to give than to get is widely enough recognized, in theory. No so general is the application of that principle in the shaping of human careers. Rarer still is the understanding that useful giving demands as painstaking an attention to business as was ever required of a corporation executive.

Edward S. Harkness employed the most systematic business methods in following the career of philanthropist which he chose for himself; and with their aid he lifted large-scale giving above mere mass-production concepts and into a fine art. Not often enough in history does the combination of power and modesty distinguish the same individual. When it does we see in operation such an entente cordiale as made Harkness gifts not only register in scores of millions of dollars but made them of immediate concern to millions of human beings.

No airy architecture of a grand tomorrow diverted Mr. Harkness' attention from today's needs. As the text of one important grant suggests, his plan for a better future assumed the laying of strong foundations in the present. His grants to Harvard and Yale provided for a new way of life among undergraduates in those universities. Other notable gifts aided medical institutions, museums, charities and numerous good causes.

Mr. Harkness' influence on the society in which he lived is the more notable because it was that not simply of a man capable of great responsibilities, but of a woman sensitive to the needs of the human family, as a mother is sensitive to the needs of her own. It was a work begun by such a woman that he carried forward. That woman was Mr. Harkness' mother. This may be one of the keys to his unusual success in the very big business he chose to pursue. Another key can be found in the Who's Who sketch he was requested to write of himself. It contains only ten short lines.

Union Labor in the Home

The fact that the construction of single family houses generally is done by non-union or open shop labor is now seriously concerning the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Plans are being formulated to capture this field of building for unionism by setting lower scales of pay and longer working days than are current for union work on larger construction.

Should this union drive be successful and home building become 100 per cent unionized, a home owner in New York, for instance, would have to hire fourteen to nineteen mechanics to build a bathroom alone. this newspaper has been informed. There would be required first, a *bricklayer* to mix mortar and lay its walls of terra cotta or brick. A *plumber* would put in the water pipes and heavy fixtures. A *steamfitter* would have to connect the radiator. For a terrazzo floor, a *terrazzo worker* would have to be employed, and if the underbase were to be waterproofed, a *waterproofer* must be used. Only a *tile setter* could set tile around the walls. If above the tiles there was plaster, then a *plasterer* comes into the picture. But before he can go to work a *lather* must nail up or fasten wooden or metal lath as a foundation.

A mechanic from each of three trades might be needed to install a bathroom cabinet, a *carpenter, electrician,* and *glazier.* If there was a metal ceiling to the bathroom, then a *sheet metal worker* would have to be used, and finally a *painter* would finish the work. However, if a window shade was to be installed a member of the *upholsterers'* union would come in for that work. Then add helpers for most of these workers.

No one will object to the effort of the unions to capture a new market for labor through lowering the cost and increasing the efficiency and reliability of their services. But that the lower wage scales and longer hours will offset the costs entailed in employing so many different men to install a new bathroom seems doubtful.

The Bookshelf

Highway of War

Sabres and cannon may win battles, but such prosaic things as factories and railroads make strategy and tactics practical rather than theoretical, as Festus P. Summers shows in THE BALTIMORE & OHIO IN THE CIVIL WAR (New York: Putnam. $3).

Chartered in 1827, financed largely by the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, the system embraced two important lines, the one the only rail connection of Washington with the North (via Baltimore), the other west through Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, dividing at Grafton, and reaching the Ohio River at Parkersburg, opposite Marietta, Ohio, at Benwood and Wheeling. This line furnished the shortest route between the eastern theater of war and the national capital and the vast reservoirs of men and raw materials in the Ohio Valley, not to mention the great coal beds of the Alleghenies.

* * *

The Confederates were not slow to recognize its strategic importance; Jackson in 1862, Lee in 1862 and again in 1863, Jubal A. Early in 1864, paused long enough in their northward thrusts to tear up miles of track, demolish bridges, burn buildings and ties, and twist rails. Minor raids, aimed expressly at the Baltimore & Ohio, were almost too numerous to count. Among them were the justly famous sorties of Imboden and Jones in 1863, and those of Rosser and Gilmor in 1864.

The very circumstances which made the line so vulnerable—its location for two-thirds its length on the foreign soil of Virginia, the fact that it followed the winding Potomac and crossed most of its tributaries—made its defense almost impossible; and although the Government maintained a fair-sized army along the right-of-way, it was chiefly the tremendous energy and careful planning of the road's president, John W. Garrett, that kept it open at all. Thus in 1862, only eighteen days after Jackson had destroyed some twenty-five miles of track, 3,800 cars passed Harper's Ferry Bridge.

* * *

McClellan was quick to sense the advantage which the road gave Northern sympathizers in western Virginia, and his first campaign of the war was directed toward making that allegiance secure. The attitude of the road's officials and its strategic value had a great deal to do with turning the tide in Maryland. And in the final settlement, proximity to the Baltimore & Ohio was the determining factor in the acquisition of the Cis-Allegheny Counties by West Virginia.

But perhaps the most striking achievement of the road came in September, 1863, when Rosecrans, cut to pieces at Chickamauga, desperately needed reinforcements. Secretary of War Stanton and Garrett proposed to move two brigades from the Army of the Potomac to the South by rail. Lincoln and Halleck thought it could not be done. Yet within 11½ days the entire force of 20,000 men, with accouterments and baggage, had reached Alabama, 1,200 miles from Washington, almost half this distance over the Baltimore & Ohio. At this very time European strategists were still debating the logistic utility of railroads. K. C. K.

"Remember, Good Tools Are Necessary, Too"

Harbingers of Spring

It is only natural that people of every land cherish their own harbinger of spring. Whether it be return of the robins or breaking-up of river ice, it is an event eagerly anticipated from generation unto generation. In western Dakota the seed catalogues' arrival was the first indication that another spring was really coming and no matter how furiously the January snow might whirl without, it made winter's end seem very close and certain, indeed.

Wills and Guerneys, Henry Fields and Burpees, what salesmen they were! Their catalogues spoke the universal language of Hope, understood alike by Norseman and Dane, American and German. What homesteader, sitting by his fire on long, winter evenings, could ever resist the wordless appeal of covers, brightly illustrated with full-grained ears of Golden Bantam sweet corn, crimson-cheeked tomatoes, juicy salmon-fleshed muskmelons, bulging pods of green peas, and long yellow string beans? Like a tray of sparkling jewels the seedman laid his wares before the hungry eyes of the homesteader, wearied by long months of glaring snow fields and the dull brown of a frozen landscape.

Hours were spent reading the glowing descriptions, weighing the "amazing yield" of one variety against the "early ripening" of another—for quick maturity was ever a vital factor in a land where the frost-free growing season was often limited to four months. Finally all decisions would be reached and the seed ordered.

Upon its arrival and when the pictures on brightly lithographed envelopes were again admired, we were certain at last that we had made no mistake in selection, for surely no carrot could be fatter nor any cucumbers one-half so perfect.

* * *

Early in February a box of dirt, chipped from frozen ground, was brought to the house to be thawed and dried in the oven until the hot loam made all the kitchen smell like mellow, sun-warmed fields. The soil was then placed in shallow boxes, the surface moistened with warm water, and tomato and cabbage seeds pressed into it. A third dirt covering was sprinkled over the top and the box set on a shelf, back of the kitchen range. In several days' time, tender green loops would arch through the ground and unfold into leaves.

Watering and tending the plants daily, seeing the second and third leaves sprout, simply having the smell of living green foliage around us, seemed to hasten the spring.

As weeks went by the snow would melt, frost come out of the ground, and the warm sun dry the soil. And then one day, usually in early March, Father would deem the two-acre garden patch dry enough to work. The horses, hitched to the "walking plow" would be guided by reins whose ends were knotted and passed over one of Father's shoulders and under the other arm, thus leaving his hands free to grip the plow handles and hold the plowshare level in the ground. Blackbirds and grackles marched importantly along the freshly-turned furrows, keeping eyes alert for crickets and earthworms.

Many of our neighbors planted "according to the moon." Crops which fruited above the ground were seeded in the "light" of the moon, while root vegetables must be planted in the "dark" phase, lest they go to tops. We entertained no such superstition but planted as early as weather permitted—this rule having but one exception. Barring an actual blizzard, potatoes were planted on Good Friday. For at least four generations this had been an honored tradition in our family.

* * *

The morning of planting day, Father would bring a sack of blemish-free seed potatoes from the cellar and with paring knives we would cut them into sections, each containing one or two strong "eyes." These we would drop in the furrow as he plowed, letting the next furrow cover them.

I was always allotted a generous square in the choicest end of the field and while Mother and Father planted the rest of the garden, I industriously busied myself making straight rows by stretching a length of binder twine between two stakes. Along this a shallow trench would be dug, the seeds evenly spaced, covered with dirt and tamped lightly with the hoe blade. As each row was completed, the seed envelope was slipped over an end stake to mark the variety.

Carrots and turnips, white icicle radishes, round, red "French breakfast" radishes, peas and beets—all these were hardy and even though later blanketed by snow would not suffer injury. Not until June would squashes and melon seed be sown or the tomatoes and cabbage transplanted from the "hot bed."

When the early seeding was concluded, it was nigh impossible for me to await the germination. Several times each day I would slip surreptitiously to my garden and dig up a seed to learn if it had yet sprouted. How long they seemed to lie there, utterly inactive. Perhaps the seed was not good? Perhaps I had planted it too deeply? After all, there must be some reason it had not sprouted.

And then, the morning of the fifth or sixth day, quite as though by magic, there appeared a whole row of soft green leaves where the previous night had been only black soil. For a moment I stood staring breathlessly, scarce believing my own eyes, and then, fairly tumbling over myself, ran shouting toward the house, "Mother! Mother! My peas are up—really up!" N. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Ten-Billion-Dollar Gift

As the European situation rapidly unfolds, daily it must be becoming more and more evident to more and more people that the United States, because of timid congressional leadership in both parties in both the Senate and the House, committed one of the greatest sins of omission in all history, when measured in blood, suffering, misery and property. Before Congress adjourned in the early part of last summer, a resolution should have been passed unanimously in the Senate and in the House to the effect that in case Great Britain and France decided to risk their all in a war to stay the bloody hands of the dictators, the United States would give (not lend) Great Britain and France ten billion dollars' worth of munitions and war materials as its contribution to help preserve the right of civilized peoples to live under representative governments or under such governments as they themselves might choose. . . .

Ten billion dollars' worth of munitions and war materials would cost this country little more than the value of the raw material required. We have millions of idle men, who could manufacture and fabricate it at little more expense than the cost of maintaining them in idleness. . . .

It is not necessary for the United States to be rich, to be great, to be powerful and to be in position where she can assume a moral leadership, but if she is, she cannot escape her moral obligation, and should not under some circumstances quibble about extending material aid. "For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required."—From a letter from Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., former member of Congress, in the *Butler* (Pa.) *Eagle.*

No "Front" Needed

America does not want the "Christian Front" of the alleged conspirator Cassidy! America does not desire a Franco-imitating Front, a Jewish Front, or a Communist Front. America does not need any "front" behind which intolerant and subversive forces may hide! America wishes for no "front" whose cohesive power is the bond of bigotry, the pooling of prejudice, or the huddling of hate.

But America does need a sense of spiritual unity between all of its religious groups. America does need a rededication to the basic principles of all real religion; reverence for Almighty God and love for one's neighbor.—From a radio address by the Rev. Walton E. Cole, minister of the First Unitarian Church, Toledo, Ohio.

The Wide Horizon

After the War—What?

By Paul Reynaud
French Minister of Finance

From an address before the American Club of Paris

It is not only as a Frenchman that I wish to speak to you today; I wish also to speak as a European, as a citizen of that new Europe, strongly organized for peace and progress, that, we are resolved, must emerge from the cruel barbarity of the war that has now been thrust upon us.

. . . We all believed that one of the best guarantees of peace, one of the greatest discouragements to an aggressor, was a strong France.

And yet today we are at war.

But for a long time we had not really been at peace. For a long time we had been fighting a bloodless war.

For several years past, we had seen growing in Europe a conception of life that is nothing else but the law of the jungle. We had heard it proclaimed that force need have no morality. Men presumed to sweep away twenty centuries of Christianity, of that Christianity which says: "The strong must not crush the weak, the haughty must not oppress the humble, kind hearts may dwell in homely bodies."

* * *

Month by month, during these last years, despite all the good will of the democratic nations, despite their repeated offers of peaceful settlements, this new barbarity wrote its name on the walls of history in letters of blood.

There was the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, the hero of his country's independence.

There is the slow martyrdom of Chancellor Schuschnigg, guilty of wishing to organize a free plebiscite.

There are the people of Prague, guilty of putting on their holiday clothes, in order to prove to their masters that their souls are not enslaved.

There is Poland, whose flesh was barbarically cut in two.

In eighteen months the world has seen three nations laid in the tomb.

And now Nazi Germany comes to us with offers of peace, which really mean, "Give me a breathing spell, let me digest the substance of my first victims and thus get strength to go on."

Who can doubt, indeed, that she would go on? Do you know of any conqueror in the history of the world who ever stopped of his own accord?

If we gave Germany the respite she asks for, if we exposed the French army to the risk of being surprised a few months hence and defeated, who can doubt that the Nazis would become the absolute masters of Europe? And what a peril the rest of the world would then be in!

You may tell me, if you like, that many eyes today do not see that peril, but you cannot tell me that it does not exist.

* * *

It is not my custom to exaggerate, and I know that I do not exaggerate when I say that German domination today would be infinitely more cruel than twenty-five years ago, because the means of physical constraint and moral subjugation are more powerful now than formerly.

Who could have imagined, twenty-five years ago, the spectacle we see today? Whole populations driven about like cattle. . . .

That is the kind of thing we are fighting against. That is why the Western democracies, though they hoped against hope that war could be averted, were compelled to go to war nevertheless.

America has declared herself neutral. All of you who are in this room, at least, know that if American neutrality should ever be endangered, it will not be by any act of France, or her allies.

What we need is not men, but arms and raw materials and machines.

And here is a great problem, the problem of commercial exchanges between our countries. Long before this war began, President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull repeatedly emphasized the need, which was one of the reasons for the tripartite monetary agreement, for stimulating the exchange of wealth among nations. They proved that freedom of trade is one of the important aspects of that ideal of liberty which we cherish. When goods move across frontiers they carry ideas with them.

Now what was true before the war is still more true today. Let us not forget the bitter lessons of the last war, which was not so long ago. Let us not forget the unprecedented economic depression that it brought about. If during the present war we should commit the old blunder of letting ships come over from the United States full of goods and go back empty, we should be sowing the seeds of another and perhaps more terrible post-war crisis. French purchases in America must in large part be paid for by French labor, or if not, both countries will suffer.

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I said a moment ago that I wished to speak to you as a European, and as a European I say that we today must not think only of this war and how to win it, but we must also think of what is to come after the war is won. There must emerge, I believe, a united and peaceful Europe. It cannot be founded on violence, but only on justice. On the happy day when peace is again declared, the just economic requirements of all peoples must be taken into account. Your country may be called upon to play a great role in this work of reconstruction. I firmly believe that when peace comes, real peace, the kind of peace that died long before the present war began, reconstruction will take place much faster than many people think.

For what was Europe suffering from before the war, all the nations of Europe, and Germany most of all? From the crushing burden of military budgets. That is the only reason why Germany was on the verge of economic collapse when the war broke out. There is only one atmosphere in which economic progress is possible—the atmosphere of peace. Before this war, the chief activity of mankind was the wasting of raw materials, turning them into cannon and ammunition. It was engaged in destroying wealth, not in producing it. Think of what it would mean for the well-being and the welfare of all peoples if the gigantic mass of war credits could be devoted to productive ends, out of which would come social reconciliation and international harmony.